CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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All British . Made
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EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL

VOL. X. NO. 3 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporaed in Engla.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
21st Jan. ..	"NALDERA" *	15,8
28th „ ..	"CHLEDONIA,.	7,5
4th Feb. ..	"EGYPT	7,9
11th „ ..	"DELTA,"	8,0
18th „ ..	"MACEDONIA"	10,5
25th „ ..	"MOREA,,	10,8
4th Mar. ..	"MALWA,,*	10,9
11th „ ..	"KARMALA,,	7,95
18th „ ..	"KAISAR-I-HIND	11,43
25th „ ..	"CHIKA	7,65
1st April ..	"NARKUNDA,*	16,11
8th „ ..	"CALEDOMIA,,	7,57
25th „ ..	"EGYPT,, *	7,94
2nd „ ..	"MACEDOMIA"	10,51
29th „ ..	"MANTUA „ *	10,90

*"MANTUA, "NALDERA,, "MALWA, "NARKUNDA,, } Through steamers from Australia.

"EGYPT" .. Through steamer from Ch

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Tra leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulog shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO POR SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
24th Jan. ..	"NUDDEA"	7,928
6th Feb. ..	"MADURA"	8,600
20th „ ..	"DOMALA"	8,200
12th Ma. ..	"HATIPARA"	8,182
20th „ ..	"MANDALA"	8,246
3rd Apr. ..	"NEVASA"	9,071
17th „ ..	"MANORA"	7,888

*Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND FAR EAST.

About 24th Jan.	DUNERA

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922.		
27th Jan. ..	"NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th Feb. ..	"MANTUA"	
24th March ..	"NALDERA"	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
17th Jan. ..	"VARSOVA"	Busreh direct
19th „ ..	"BAMORA"	Karachi & P. Gulf.
20th „ ..	"LINGA"	Karachi direct.
23rd „ ..	"LHASA"	Karachi coasting
25th „ ..	"KAROA"	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage For P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasado Maru	B. Yanagi	17th Jan	29th Jan
Aipa Maru	T. Inoue	18th Feb.	15th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	16th Feb	10th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA, Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captan	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Muroran Maru	T. Horiuchi	5354	18th Jan	19th Jan
Hakushika Maru	T. Isonaka	5151	13th Jan	25th Jan
Awa Maru	Y. Harui	6077	10th Jan	25th Jan
Tamba Maru	D. Yoshima	5845	23rd Jan.	3rd Feb
*Hakodate Maru	C. Hideshima		6th Feb	8th Feb
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	6137	19th Feb,	3rd Mar

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA, Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRANSPORTES MARITIMOS DO ESTADO.
(PORTUGUESE STATE MARINE TRANSPORT.)

S. S. MARMUGOA.

Fast sailing to Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Mozambique, Beira and Lorenzo Marquis, on the 22nd January, 1922.

Special accommodation and provision for Indian Deck Passengers.

The steamer provides Hotel accommodation for Hindoos and Mahomedans. A duly qualified doctor is in attendance on board the steamer.

Special concession allowed to members of the same family.

For particulars regarding passages and right to the above ports please apply to the undersigned or to our Sub-Agents, Messrs. PURSHOTAM JIWAN & CO., at 7-11, Petit Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,
Agents,
Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CALLED UP ..... Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for doubtful debts, adjustments in values of Investments etc ..... Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD,
BRANCHES.
Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Benares, Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Patna.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Delhi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Bareili, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns of India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation Limited. The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 10000 calculated the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Rules can be obtained on application.
SECURITIES. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised.
Current Rupees of any Circle Cheques and Bundies received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and any of the Branches.

T. L. FORDMAN, Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,78,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... „ 2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders „ 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board of Directors.

WE PROVIDE A
COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE
WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montagomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5. received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 55,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less han Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA, Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Pot Box No. 247.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital ... ... $ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ... £ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Stree, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Seurabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Iposh	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND, Agent.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2 ...	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-58, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 259, Chaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT, Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates. Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SODANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LIMITED.
Girgaum Branch
JAVERI MANSIONS-CORNER
Sandhurst Road, & Girgaum Back Road.

The above branch of the Shilotri Bank will be opened on the 7th day of February 1922.

Savings Accounts 5% p. a.
Current Accouuts 3% „

Dr. PRABHKAR S. SHILOTRI M. A. Ph D.
Managing Director.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED 7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par for short term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVES SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted.
Every description of Banking business undertaken.
G. P. Notes, Shares. Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers, Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
Further particulars from:—
Post Box 23. Phone 1895.
KHOLSA AND CO., Manager.
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parisi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ...	Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs.	3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO., Agents.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents.
309, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & CO.,
Street, Calcutta. 1, Chowringhee,
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 250 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS ... ... Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office. BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co. Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 £6,666,6
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,2
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaia
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Acting Agent.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—HINDU CLERK, knowing Typewriting English and Gujrati and having experience of Limited Co's work. Apply Box No. 7638, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2577

WANTED—Two experienced SALESMEN for chemicals, hardware, paper and Sunder lines. Handsome salary and commission. Apply Box No. 7640, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2580

WANTED—A qualified OVERSEER for an Indian State near Agra. Must be well up in Surveying and Engineering work and able to look after irrigation work. No objection to a healthy Government Pensioner. Salary up to Rs. 150. Cost passable. Apply to JUDICIAL MEMBER, Dholpur.
A C11910

WANTED.—A WEAVING MASTER must be expert in erection for a New Mill to be erected with about 300 looms at present, situated in Gujarat. Apply giving full particulars as regards Nationality, age, Married or Single, past experience, where presently employed, Salary expected. The selected Candidate will have to join immediately. Apply Box. No. 7621. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2578

WANTED—"AGENTS to introduce the Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid, accident compensation, 50 per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Ltd., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road Bombay.
A C11891

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for the Nasik Municipality on a salary upto Rs 200 plus Rs. 30 as horse allowance per month till the end of October, 1922, with chances of being made permanent. An L.C.E. or B. E with experience of Engineering work and knowledge of Municipal Administration will be preferred. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 28th January, 1922. V. B. AKUT. President, Nasik Municipality. Nasik, 17th January, 1922.
A C11918

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HINDOO CLERK knowing Correspondence Typewriting and Accounts wants ENGAGEMENTS, either morning or evenings. Apply Box No. 7636, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2574

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

GROUND FLOOR FLAT with bathroom and W. C. attached. Rent Rs. 75 per month. at Bhatwadi. Apply Box No. 7639, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2575

TO LET—RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS and shops with best accomodations in newly built stone buildings near Grant Road tram terminus for rent and other particulars apply personally on the premisse's or owners Swatoomal Wassiamull, opposite Babulnath.
C R2470

GROUND FLOOR about 4,500 square feet for office, show rooms, with godown facility at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, also Blocks for high class Hindoos. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opposite Walace Flour Mill, Chikalwadi, Grant Road.
C R2531

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—FLATS, Napean Sea Road next to Sir Pherosha Mehta's Bungalow, facing sea, with Electric Lights, Fans, Baths, Motor Karages. Rent Rs. 525 to Rs. 600. Apply NOVROJI CONTRACTOR, C/o Mulla an Mulla, Solicitors, Gresham Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
C R2578

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT,—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co's Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490, on First, Second & Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi, Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R2551

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and printing quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A TELEPHONE. One wishing to do away with the same should apply to DAMODER MOTIRAM SHAH, Kanchordas Vallabhdas Mala, 1st Floor, 3rd Bhoiwada, Bombay.
P R2559

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Yearly FREE STUDENTS to learn Higher Accountancy by post. Standing 14 years. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, Gunnar (Poona).
R2449

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. I. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—SIAMESE PACKETS; 4 different 2 as. 10 diff. 5 as. 15 diff. 10 as. 20 diff. Rs. 1. 25 diff. Rs. 1-8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L C 11894

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—CAPITALISTS to advance loans upto Rs 25 lakhs, wholly or in parts but none smaller than Rs. 5 lakhs on security of estates in Bombay, best locality and good margin and reasonable interest. Transaction direct without any broker. Please write to Box No. 7623, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2554

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RAILWAY SLEEPERS FOR SALE—Large quantities of Sal and hardwood sleepers, first and second class, for immediate delivery. Apply to Box No. 7635, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2576

WEAR KHADDAR, GET SWARAJ—All kinds of hand-spun and hand-woven dhoties, saries (fine and rough), coatings, shirtings, towels, Swaraj caps and buttons can be had very cheap from SWARAJ ASRAMAM, Swadeshi Cloth Merchants, Bezwada, S. India.
T R2544

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model, Rs. 250; No. 2 Model, Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.
1

PROFESSION

LEPROSY LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all skin-diseases consult PANDIT KRIPARAM personally or by letter in English, Hindi or Urdu at Koerji Maoji Dharamsala Panchwati, Nasik (G. I. P. R.) Sample medicine for Leucoderma, sent per V. P. P. charging As. 6 by application to the Pandit at 8, Nandibazar Lane, Salkia P. O. (Howrah).
10866

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

JOURNEY OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES OVER THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

IN connection with the journey of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales over this system 18 Up and 17 Down, 5 Down, 11 Down and 401 Down will run to following revised timings on the dates given:—

18 Up S. E. Passenger.

Raichur	...	d. 19 3	on 24-1-22.
Wadi	...	a. 22 40	
		d. 23 35	
Shahabad	...	a. 23 57	as at present.
		d. 0 22	on 25-1-22.

17 Down S. E. Passenger.

Shahabad	...	a. 22 27	on 24-1-22.
		d. 0 45	on 25-1-22.
Wadi	...	a. 1 5	
		d. 1 15	
Raichur	...	a. 4 20	

5 Down Punjab Mail.

V. Terminus	...	d. 11 45	on 29-1-22.
Kalyan	...	a. 12 30	
		d. 12 40	
Manmad	...	a. 16 56	
		d. 17 11	
Chalisgaon	...	a. 18 11	
		d. 18 21	
Jalgaon	...	a.	
		d.	
Bhusawal	...	a. 20 30	
		d. 21 40	as at present.
Burhanpur	...	a.	
		d.	

11 Down N. E. Passenger.

V. Terminus	...	d. 7 0	on 29-1-22.
Kalyan	...	a.	
		d.	
Manmad	...	a.	
		d.	
Chalisgaon	...	a. 18 38	
		d. 18 48	
Jalgaon	...	a. 21 36	
		d. 21 45	
Bhusawal	...	a. 22 20	
		d. 22 35	
Burhanpur	...	a. 0 15	on 30-1-22.
		d. 2 2	as at present

No. 1 Down Nagpur Mail, leaving V. Terminus on 29th January, 1922, will arrive at Nagpur at about 10-30 hours on 30th January, 1922.

401 Down Allahabad Passenger.

Bhusawal	...	d. 17 0	on 31-1-22.
Khandwa	...	a. 20 25	
		d. 20 40	
Harsod	...	a. 22 15	
		d. 22 58	as at present.

2. For detailed timings see posters exhibited at stations.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
C11899

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Muroran Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from New York via Suez on the 18th January, 1922, and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay, and take immediate delivery of their goods discharged in stream and landed at No. 7, Alexandra Dock on payment of charges. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled for survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The bills of Claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. AKIYAMA.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry Co. and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY the 19th and FRIDAY the 20th inst. both days, 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of C. P. goods, medicines, cases of shoes, aromatic sticks, bagging, trunks and boxes, old clothing, ghee, scented oils, brass and copperware, grain, stationary, soaps and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF KHETWADY BACK ROAD AND KHETWADY 9TH LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees concerned herein and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Zainullabedin Allibhoy deceased, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of December, 1920, between Zainullabedin Allibhoy of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Khetwady Main Road in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon containing by admeasurement 1,771 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1984, New No. 9112, Old Survey No. 820, New Survey No. 5489, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2002, Street No. 12/16, Khetwady 9th Lane Ward No. 2003(1) Street No. 1 Khetwady 9th Lane and Ward No. 2/3 (2), Street No. 18 Khetwady 9th Lane and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Khetwady Back Road on or towards the South by the property of Alfred Stace Dyer and Helena Stace Dyer, on or towards the West partly by the property of Jaiji daughter of Merwanji Bomanji Wadia and partly by the property of Govikisson Radhakisson and on or towards the East by the Khetwady 9th Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS FONCAR AND CO'S RANGOON MOULMEIN SELECTED TEAK SQUARES AND GUNDERI.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand:—

50 Tons Foncar and Co.'s Rangoon Moulmien selected thin teak squares mark AB/M above 15 feet.

50 Tons Foncar and Co.'s Rangoon Moulmien selected Thick Teak squares mark AB/M above 15 feet.

25 Tons Thin Teak Funderi AB/M 8 to 14 feet.

35 Tons Thick Teak Gunderi AB/M 8 to 14 feet.

20 Tons First Class selected Teak squares AB 10 to 14 feet.

100 Tons Moulmien First Class selected Thick Teak square mark G R & Co. above 15 feet.

50 Tons Moulmien First Class selected Thin Teak Squares mark G R & Co. above 15 feet.

50 Tons Thin Teak Gunderi 8 to 14 feet.

30 Tons Wallace Second Class Teak Squares Mark W R D above 12 feet.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS MOULMEIN FIRST CLASS SELECTED TEAK SQUARES AND GUNDERI.

On THURSDAY the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Mulchand Madanchand.

About 175 Tons Moulmien First Class selected Teak squares Marks MMK, HSM, BS, etc., above 10 to 15 feet and above 10 inches.

About 225 Tons Teak Gunderi 6 to 14 feet and 10/12 inches.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1922.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Furniture by well-known makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard crockery and glassware, Collard and Collard Cottage Piano, Milner Safe, etc., etc.,

On FRIDAY, the 20th January, at 230 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Show room at No. 9, Dean Lane, very rich furniture, comprising of Dining Table, Dining Room Chairs, Sideboard and Dinner Waggon, Silk Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suite, Drawing Room Cabinet, Chesterfield, Sofas and Easy Chairs, Jardiniers, Collard and Collard Cottage Piano, Milner Safe, Fancy Writing Tables and Revolving Book stands, Gramophone with Records, Glass Door Show Cases, Rich Carpets, Hatstand, Teapoys, Sensoned Wood Almirahs, Clothe Presses, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Iron and Wooden Single and Double Bedsteads and Marble Top Washing Tables, Rich Glassware, Crockerryware and Platedware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGHLY POLISHED TEAK AND BLACK WOOD RICH TAPESTRY LINED DRAWING ROOM COMPLETE SUIT, SINGLE AND DOUBLE DOOR ALMYRAH, MARBLE TOP TABLE SHOW CASES, FANCY TEAPOYS, SWEET TONED PHANOGRAPHS, CHESTERFIELD CHAIRS, BEDSTEAD, ONE PAIR FANCY JAR, CORNER, BENT WOOD CHAIRS AND SAFES, ETC.,

Messrs. VORA and Co., will sell by the Public Auction at their Auction Rooms at Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, Thursday, 19th January, at 2-30 p.m.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129 Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

A very valuable well furnished and electric fitted bungalow at Vessova, facing the sea, area about 3,500 square yards. Apply Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Apollo Street:—

On SATURDAY, the 21st January 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., wil sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecesgoods one iron safe on stand etc.,

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE BARRACK AND HOSPITAL FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Dy. Asst. Director of Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 20th day of January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at old gun carriage factory Colaba near Colaba Station.

All the Surplus and unserviceable Barrack and Hospital furniture such as Iron and wooden bedsteads wire mattress, almyrahs, solid linen bins, book cases, ice boxes, buckets index card cabinet, chairs, bed head frames, bamboo mosquito frames, reading stands, Laundry tables, wooden bed tables, dinner wagons, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale. All articles purchased must be removed from the site before 8 p.m., Sunday, 22nd instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADI LANE NEAR GIRGAUM.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th January 1922 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Mr. Froz Faredoon, Daboo the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Gungabai widow of Kashinath Moroba Mantri the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of March, 1921, and made between the said Bai Gungabai widow of Kashinath Morobo Mantri of the first part, Vasontrao Kashinath Mantri and Yeshwantrao Kashinath Mantri of the second part and Feroze Faredoon Daboo of the third part.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20 New No. 13/136 Old Survey No. 550 and New Survey No. 3/7745 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 860 and Street No. 1 and all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Kandawadi Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the passage of the Oart called Nigdowree on or towards the West by the property of Bala Mungesh Wagh on or towards the North by the property of Paulo Antanio Francisco Pereira and on or towards the South by the Kandawadi Lane and were formerly and now in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KUMBHARVADA WITH THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee Attorneys for Mr. Soorchand Shivaram, second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Hajera Vella the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage, dated the 19th April, 1920, between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, all the right title and interest of the mortgagor in the undermentioned property on Saturday the 28th January 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises subject to the first mortgage dated 10th November 1910.

All those pieces or parcels of land of quit and ground rent tenure, situate lying and being at Kumbharvada street outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 662-7/9 sq. yds. and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1937, 1937 and 1942, New Nos. 9073, 9074 and 9078, Old survey Nos. 325, 325, 324 and new survey Nos. 5008, 5008, 5009 and assessed by the Assessor and collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos 7661 7662, Street Nos 162, 64, 66, 68, 170, 72, 74, 76, 78, 180, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Kumbharvada Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Kashinath Vithoba Sakharam and on or towards the South by the house of Suleman Abdul Wahad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the second mortgagee at their office, Cama Building, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 4[illegible]

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NEW KAZI STREET, KNOWN AS GHOGHARI MOHOLA BANIAN STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys, for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of March, 1920 and made between Govindji Kuberdas of the one part and Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Suntoke of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 19th day of January, 1922, at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of ground situate at New Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 255 3/5 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1258 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6294, Street Nos. 36-40 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Javerchand Pratabchand, on or towards the West by the property of Parsonjee Nathoo on or towards the North by Kazi Syed Street and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at the Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, TYPEWRITER, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th day of January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office in Dean Lane, of Hummum Street, Fort, (above the Printing Press) by order of the concerned office Furnitura, etc., of the late Mr. K. R. Sethna comprising, Glass and panel door office cupboards, sliding door glass cupboards, office writing tables, office chairs, copying press, show cases, typewriter etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL CONCERTS
By
Mr. MANGESHRAO TELANG
FAMOUS "BEEN" and "SITAR" PLAYER

Practical Demonstration of 15 noted ancient Rags (three Rags in each concert)

PROGRAMME :—

Sat. 21st January 1922	9-15 p. m.	10-45 p. m.
Sun. 22nd ,,	4 ,,	—5-30 ,,
Wed. 25th ,,	9-15 ,,	—10-45 ,,
Fri. 27th ,,	9-15 ,,	—10-45 ,,
Sun. 29th ,,	8 a. m.	—9-30 a. m

TICKETS :— Front two Rows (20 chairs)—Rs. 15 for season or Rs. 4 for concert
—Back two Rows (20 chairs)—Rs. 10 for season or Rs. 3 for concert.

ADMISSION:—limited to 40 persons only preference being given to season-ticket holders

PLACE:—Saraswat Co-operative Hall, near Gamdevi Temple, Gamdevi.

PLAN open for inspection at Royal Trading Co., Opera House Tram Terminus,
Where tickets will also be on sale.

A GLORIOUS RELIGIOUS PICTURE

Another Episode of time-honoured Religious love of Bharat!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers are proud to be able to offer this week and inspirating chapter from Indian Mythology,

"Sant Sakhubai"
"Sant Sakhubai"

(6 parts 6,000 feet)
by the Hindoostan film Company
The programme includes a vivid moving Panorama of the Great Congress at Ahmedabad,
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-night at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
Third Instalmen
of
THUNDERBOLT JACK
The Serial Sensation
Star ing
Jack Hoxie & Marin Sa
THUNDERBOLT JACK
He is a ma vellous man you will when you will see Jack doi g deeds devilry and rom nce. Every cha every minute of this sup eme we serial will hold you with its daring of romance and new adventure
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
POPULAR PRICES.
View of the
LAST SESSION of THE CONG SS
at
AHMEDABAD
THE PANDAL BUSY WO RS
HUGE CROWDS
WEL-KNOWN LE RS
Mahatma Gandhij
This Film is shown this Wee

IMPERIA
TO-NIGHT and THIS W K
"Bhartrahari
The most powerful story of R nce in 7 Reels. Produced by the Nat l Film Company and Directed a tograph by S N. Patanker written Dave.

PATHE GAZ
Latest New
NEXT WEE
A Pathe Se
"THE SKY R
BY
JUNE CAPRICE & GE B. SEITZ
TIME
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 p. m.
Saturday and Bank H 8 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 an m.
PRICE AS
ALWAYS A G HOW.

TH
Alexandra ema.
Bellasis Road, a to rom Byculla Club.
Univers
Sensational and Mig Production,
LUCILE
A Serial full of adven n excitement featu
Favourite Screen Stars ld-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD
GE CUNARD.
LUCILE VE
Exciting action, ge e thrills and snspense that is nerve ng. The Serial that has an unique rec
LUCILE VE
First Instalment sodes 1, 2, 3, and 10-30.
Shows at : 5-15, 7, Popular

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30 p. m
VANDMAN OPERA CO.,
"TAILS UP"
Plan at S. Rose & Co. up o 6 p. m.
Cinematinee at 6-30.
"THE WAYS OF MEN"
ARE MORE MYSTERIOUS THAN THE WAYS OF WOMEN?
Featuring Anuita Stewart.

THE EMPIRE.
TODAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m
THE FIRST OF OUR BIG 5 SERIES
You'll see the most beautiful figure on earth
ANNETTE KELLERMAN
her mile-a-minute Comedy Drama
"WHAT WOMEN LOVE"
The tale of the hilarious courtship of athletic Annabel affectionate but untamed and sweet William, a mother's darling who acquires muscles

THE EMPRESS.
To-day at 6-30; 8 15 and 10 p.m.
The [Most Beautiful Italian Production
"THE PHANTOM ATHLETE"
"THE PHANTOM ATHLETE"
"THE PHANTOM ATHLETE"
Featuring
ANSONIA
ANSONIA
ANSONIA
Strength united with generosity, interesting emotiona. adventures, enthisiasm without paradoxal situations are the prerogatives of this remarkable film

THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS
NEXT SATURDAY
NEXT SATURDAY
NEXT SATURDAY
MADAN THEATRES, LD. present
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
in
the Wild Animal Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
The Leaders of the wild beasts of the jungle—Tantor—Numa—Joe Martin will old photoplay audiences breathless by their ferocity and the hair-raising stunts in which they figure. These are but part of the hos. of Jungle denizens which appear through the fifteen episodes.
NEXT SATURDAY
NEXT SATURDAY
NEXT SATURDAY

A CHARMING STORY OF YOUTHFUL LOVE

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer a fascinating Love Drama

The Kingdom Of Youth
(5 Reels—6,000 feet).
presenting in a Star role the adorable
MADGE KENNEDY.
this week in a Superb Goldwyn Picture
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

SHORTLY SHIFTING TO CHURNEY ROAD.
Old Stephens Premises
opp. Abless Baug
Last Week
SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
MASTAN TANK
New Nagpada (Byculla,)
Daily AT 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 5. 30 p. m.
Wrestling Matches on Sunday Matinee Show only

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS

UNDER THE

CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

Ward Elections

(A) FORT AND HARBOUR WARD—SIX COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

The Elections in A (Fort), B (Mandvi), C (Bhuleshwar), D (Girgaum), E (Byculla) Wards being contested Elections, I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act the names of all persons Validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1.	Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, L. M. & S., L.V.Sc., F.R.S.I. (London).	64 Kavasji Patel Street, Fort.	Medico Sanitarian.	Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.C.P.S. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. Mr. Barjorji Sorabji Navroji Cooper. Rao Saheb Harischandra Vishram Rajvadkar. Mr. Visanji Thakarsi Halai. Sir Sassoon David, Bart.	Mr. Jehangir Bamanji Baman Behram, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Pirojsha Jehangir Marzban, M.A. Mr. Behramji Navroji Gamadia, B.A. Mr. Abdul Tyab Chandabhai. Mr. Kavasji Bamanji Bamji, B.A. Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, by John Jacob.
2.	Mr. Pirojsha Jehangir Marzban, M.A.	14, Mangalore Street, "Jam-e-Jamshed" Office, Fort.	Master of Arts of the Bombay University, Justice of the Peace and Editor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" newspaper.	Mr. R. H. Parkar. Mr. L. Buckley. Sir Dinsha Edulji Vacha, Kt. Sir Tmulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.C.P.S. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Bart., M.L.A.	Mr. Maganlal Mulchand. Mr. Rastamji Behramji Jijibhai. Mr. Kharshedji Limji. Mr. Barjorji Sorabji Navroji Cooper. Mr. Jehangir Bamanji Baman Behram, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Behramji Navroji Gamadia, B.A.
3.	Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Baman Behram, B.A LL.B.	147 Colaba Road.	Merchant.	Mr. Behramji Navroji Gamadia, B.A. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.C.P.S.	Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, L.M. & S., L.V.Sc., F.R.S.I. (London). Mr. Pirojsha Jehangir Marzban, M.A. Mr. Barjorji Sorabji Navroji Cooper.
4.	Mr. Behramji Navroji Gamadia, B.A.	18, Homji Street, Fort.	Merchant.	Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. Dr. Dadabhai Navroji Saher, L.M. & S. Sir Dinsha Edulji Vacha, Kt.	Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.C.P.S. Mr. Bejanji Hormasji Albless. Mr. Rastamji Behramji Jijibhai.
5.	Mr. Jehangir Ratanji Dubash.	2nd Marine Lane.	Merchant.	Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. Mr. Pirojsha Jehangir Marzban, M.A.	Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.C.P.S. Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, L.M. & S., L.V.Sc., F.R.S.I. (London).
6.	Mr. Vasanji Thakarsi Halai.	1, Apollo Street.	Landed proprietor and a share and stock broker.	Mr. Motichand Girdharlal Kapadia.	Mr. Dhanji Haridas.
7.	Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.A., M.L.C.	34, Chawpaty Road.	Merchant.	The Rev. R. M. Gray. Sir Dinsha Edulji Vacha, Kt. Rai Bahadur Sangidas Jeshiram Thanvi.	Dr. Miss E. Turner Watts, M.D. Mr. Gokaldas Damodar. Mr. Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Mahalakshmivala.

(B) MANDVI WARD EIGHT COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1	Mr. Nusenbhai Abdulabhai Lalji.	1-3 Chambhar vada Cross Lane.	Merchant and Landlord.	Mr. Jafa... Abdulabhai Lalji. Dr. Abd... tar Ayub Gaya, L. H. and S. Mr. Abd... taji Mia Ahmed Khandvani. Mr. Sale... amad Dharamsi. Mr. Ismf... Ismail Haji Sobani. Mr. Mar... Haribhai.	Mr. Abdul Razak Ahmedbhai Hajibhai. Mr. Mahamad Kasam Lakhtani. Mr. Habib Haji Karim Haji. Mr. Muljimal Mangumal. Mr. Virji Teju. Mr. Ahmad Karamali Munim, B.A.
2	Mr. Jafarbhai Abdulabhai Lalji.	1-3 Chambhar wada Cross Lane.	Merchant and Landlord	Mr. Hus... Abdulabhai Lalji.	Mr. Punja Thakarsi.
3	Dr. Punsi Nirji Meisheri, L.M. & S.	192-196, 1st Chinch Bandar Road.	Medical practitioner.	Mr. Lakl... Nirji Meisheri. Messrs. K... Harsi & Co. Messrs. B... hetsi & Co. Mr. Faza... Jumabhai Lalji.	Mr. Velji Anandji Meisheri B.A., LL.B. Messrs. Keshavji Meghji & Co. Messrs. Nensi Kalianji & Co. Mr. Mahamadali Nazarali Chavala, B.A., LL.B.
				Messrs. Kur... Dungarsi & Co. Rao Bahadur... ithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar. Mr. Mulji H... as. Messrs. Chap... Bhara & Co. Rao Bahadur... shavji Nathu Gailor. Sir Vasanji T... mji Mulji, Kt. Messrs. Toka... Mulji & Co. Mr. Naranji ... ibhai. Mr. Rahim M... rali Somji, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Mahamad... Nazarali Chavala, B.A., LL.B. Dr. Abdul Sa... Ayub Caya, L. M. & S.	Messrs. Umarsi Raisi & Co. Dr. Anant Janardhan Dandekar L.M. & S. Mr. Vasanji Naranji Bhimji. Messrs. Lalji Mulji & Co. Mr. Pragji Dayal Hariani. Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani. Mr. Lalji Dungarsi. Mr. Hirji Govindji Lakhamsi Thakar. Mr. Ramjan Kasambhai Thavar. Mr. Kaidarali Buchubhai. Mr. Hasum Dada Kalaivala Haji.
4	Mr. Rahimtula Karmali Pirbhai, B.A., LL.B. (cantab) Bar-at-Law.	536-538, Dongri Street.	Barrister-at-Law.		
5	Mr. Abdul Kadar Abdula Haji Daud.	137, Kambekar Street.	Landed proprietor.	Khan Baha... Abdul Rahiman Haji Mahamad... ni Haji. Khan Bahad... ahamad Dayan Hakim. Mr. Jan Ma... Adan Haji. Mr. Sale Ha... Haji Ahmad Nurani.	Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, L.M. & S. Mr. Abdula Abdul Rahim. Mr. Sidick Haji Sumar Haji. Mr. Mahamed Kasam Lakhtani.
6	Mr. Vithalbhai Javarbhai Patel, Bar-at-Law, representing the firm of Messrs. Napu Ramji & Co.	Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road.	Barrister-at-Law and General Secretary. The Indian National Congress.	Messrs. Vardhm... Brothers (Firm.) Messrs. Ramcha... ra Rambalazh & Co. Messrs. Dharsi... nji & Co. Mr. Fuzalbhai ... abhai Lalji.	Mr. Honsraj Kanji Khatav. Messrs. Chapsi Bhara & Co. Mr. Volji Lakhomsi Merchant, B.A., LL. B. Mr. Dharamsi Khengar Mehta B.A.
7	Dr. Jethalal Vanmali Vora, L.M. & S.	3-107, Musjid Bunder Road.	Medical Practitioner.	Mr. Haneraj Ka... Khatav. Mr. Velji Lakha... Merchant, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Lalji Godhu... irm). Mr. Mahamad M... Haji Mia Ahmad Khandvani. Mr. Thakarsi Hi... Mr. Naranji Ha... hai.	Mr. Popat Lalji Bharani. Mr. Gulam Husen Vali Mahamad Devji. Mr. Dharamsi Khengar Mehta, B.A. Dr Rajabali Vishram Patel, M.D., F.C.P.S. Mr. Tularam Nebhanmal. Messrs. Isufali Musaji & Co.
8	Mr. Mahamad Mia Haji Jan Mahamad Chotani.	272 Dantad Street.	Merchant. and President, Central Khilafat Committee of India.	Mr. Velji Lokham... Merchant, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Mahamad Aba... ma. Mr. Fazalbhai Jum... hai Lalji. Messrs. Chapsi Bh... and Co.	Mr. Sale Mohamad Haji Ahmad. Messrs. Dharsi Nunji and Co. Mr. Dharamsi Khengar Mehta, B.A. Messrs. Ramchandra Rambalabh & Co.
9	Mr. Abdul Rahiman Haji Mahamad Aba.	35-41, Kambekar Street.	Merchant.	Messrs. Lalji Godh... Firm). Mr. Padamsi Chiv...	Mr. Dharramsi Khengar Mehta, B.A. Mr. Gulam Husan Vali Mahamad Devji.
10	Mr Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla.	110-112 Tandel Street.	Merchant.	Mr. Mahamad Aba... ma. Mr. Ahmad Devji. Mr. Abdul Karim H... Isa Fazla. Mr. Mahamad Mia... Haji Jan Mahamad Chotani.	Mr. Vali Mahamad Abdul Rahiman. Mr. Musa Haji Hasam Haji Meman. Mr. Karmali Ibrahim Mitha. Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Merchant, B.A., LL.B.

PUBLIC NOTICES

General Election of Councillors

(C) BHULESHWAR WARD EIGHT COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1.	Mr. Mahamad Ismail Curtay,	139-145, Ali Umar Street,	Landlord and Managing clerk to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.	Mr. Mahamadali Tungekar Munshi. Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas Thakar, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahamad Khan Mirza Husen Khan, M.A., LL.B. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. Mr. Mahamad Yunus Gulam Husen Hindade, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Mahamad Surfudin Khalil. Mr. Ismf Haji Ibrahim Khatri. Mr. Ahmed Haji Isak.	Mr. Janmahamad Hajji Ibrahim Haji. Mr. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munsi, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Thakordas Nanabhai Merchant, B.A., LL.B. Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, L.M. & S. Mr. Mahamad Ismail Hafiz. Mr. Mahamadali Alabaksh. Mr. Sidik Jafar Khatri Haji. Mr. Suleman Haji Isak.
2.	Dr. Jehangir Jamsetji Kharshedji, M.D. L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., F.R.S.M., L.M. & S.	101, Banoo Mansions, Cumballa Hill Gowalia Tank Road.	Doctor in Medicine.	Khan Bahadur Dr. Jehangir Kharsetji Daji, L.M. & S. Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, L.M. & S.	Dr. Edalji Dhanjibhai Bilimoria, L.M. & S. Mr. Mahamad Ismail Curtay.
3.	Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, L.M. & S.	33-39, Girgaum Road	Medical Practitioner.	Mr. Framji Bamanji Master, B.A. Mr. Mahamad Ismail Curtay.	Mr. Khodabax Edalji Punegar, B.A. Mr. Rajaram Tukaram.
4.	Mr. Rajaram Tukaram.	Bandra.	Landlord and merchant.	Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas Thakar, B.A., LL.B. Mr Mirza Ali Mahamad Khan Mirza Husen Khan, M.A., LL.B., Mr. Kondaji Pandurang Khandke. Mr. Hormasji Ratanji Umrigar.	Mr. Krishnalal Mansukhlal Munshi, B.A., LL.B, Mr. Mahamad Ismail Curtay. Rao Saheb Kashinath Ramkrishna Korgaokar, B.A., LL.B. Dr. Ratansha Dadabhai Chinai, M.D.
5.	Mr. Gulabchand Devchand.	25-31 Mudadevi Road.	Jeweller and Mill agent.	Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas Thakar, B.A., LL.B. Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Kt., Sir Vithaldas Dmodardas Thakarsi, Kt. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji.	Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S., M.L.C. Mr. Hargovandas Jamnadas Ramji. Mr. Parshotam Visram Mavji. Mr. Lalji Naranji. Mr. Amarchand Nemchand Shroff.
6.	Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakarsi	28, Peddar Road.	Merchant and Millowner.	Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas Thakar, B.A., LL.B. Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Kt. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Thakarsi, Kt. Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandrai Marvadi.	Dr Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S., M.L.C. Mr. Hargovandas Jamnadas Ramji. Mr. Parshotam Visram Mavji. Mr. Lalji Naranji. Mr. Amarchand Nemchand Shroff. Mr. Karsandas Dharamsi Sundardas.
7.	Mr. Bhavanidas Narandas Motivala, B.A., LL.B.	Cullindas House Ridge Road Malabar Hill.	Landed Proprietor.	Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, L.M. & S. Mr. Hiralal Ranchordas Munim. Dr. Popat Prabhuram Vaidya, L.M. & S. Mr. Makund Ramrao Jaykar, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. Mr. Narandas Parshotamdas Kapadia. Mr. Manubhai Rangildas. Mr. Ahmad Haji Sidik Khatri.	Mr. Rajaram Tukaram. Mr. Nagindas Maneklal. Mr. Nanalal Mancharam. Mr. Girdharlal Hiralal for the Vishna Nagar Bania Caste. Mr. Amarchand Nemchand Shroff, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Hargovandas Jamnadas Ramji. Mr. Visanji Thakarsi Halai.
8.	Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, L.M. & S.	392-400 Girgaum Road.	Physician L.M. & S of the Bombay University.	Mr. Ahmad Haji Sidik Khatri. Mr. Makund Ramrao Jayakar, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, L.M. & S. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt. Mr. Kisanlal Ratanlal Daphtari. Divan Bahadur Ganpat Sadashiv Rao M.A. LL.B.	Mr. Damodar Savlaram Yande. Dr. Jayantilal Gangadas Nagarseth, L.M. & S. Dr. Sunderrao Atmaram Velkar, L.M. & S. Dr. Popat Prabhuram Vaidya, L.M. & S. Mr. Raghunandan Nanu Kothare. Dr. Vishnu Krishna Parulkar, L.M. & S.
9.	Mr. Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Navalkar, B.A., LL.B.	4A, Bhai Jivanji Lane.	Vakil of the Bombay High Court.		
10.	Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar.	18-20 Kavasji Patel Tank Road.	Landlord and Justice of the Peace	Mr. Barji Vinayak Jagannath Shankarset. Mr. Lalji Naranji. Dr. Popat Prabhuram Vaidya, L.M. & S. Mr. Thakordas Nanabhai Merchant.	Mr. Ganpatrao Shivram Mulgaokar. Mr. Chaturbhuj Gordhandas Sundarass. Mr. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi. Mr. Manilal Keshavlal Desai, B.A.
11.	Mr. Jethmal Narandas.	15 Laburnum R...	Merchant.	Mr. Ahmad Haji Sidik Khatri. Mr. Narandas Parshotamdas Kapadia. Mr. Harjivan Valji Bhatia.	Mr. Maganlal Harakhchand Ghia, B.A. Mr. Haridas Parshotam. Mr. Madhavdas Morarji.

(D) GIRGAUM WARD FIVE COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1.	Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L. M. & S., M.L.C.	36-38, Ardeshir Dady Street, Khetwady.	Medical practitioner.	Dr. Kekhashru Nasarvanji Sahiar, L. M. & S. Mr. Valabhdas Chaturbhuj Shivji. Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, L.M. & S. Mrs. Navajbai Navroji Dumasia.	Dr Dhanjisha Bamanji Lavangia L.M. & S. Mr. Kisandas Manmohandas Ramji. Mr. Navroji Hormasji Mistri. Mr. Navroji Manekji Dumasia.
2.	Mr. Hormasji Pirosha Modi, M.A., LL.B.	82-84, Gowalia Tank Road.	Merchant.	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Bart., M.L.A.	Mr. Parshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
3.	Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law.	14, Harvey Road.	Barrister-at-Law.	Mr. Lakhmidas Ravji Tersi. Mr. Revashankar Jagjiwan. Mr. Mahamadali Jinnah, Bar.-at-Law. Mr. Faiz Badrudin Tyabji, Bar.-at-Law. Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, L. M. & S.	Mr. Manu Subhedar. Mr. Surji Valabhdas. Mr. Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar. Mr. R. N. Mandlik, B.A.
4.	Mr. Jehangir Bamanji Petit, M.L.C.	31-A, Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill.	A Merchant and Millowner.	Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten. Sir Gokaldas Kahandas Parakh, Kt. Mr. Kharshedji Manekji Kharshedji, B.A.	Mr. Parshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E. Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim. Mr. Utamlal Keshavlal Trivedi, B.A., LL.B.
5.	Mr. Shambhuprasad Sivaprasad Mehta, B.A.	Patkar Building, Bhatwadi.	Educationist.	Mr. Nathu Valabhji. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji Hora. Sir Gokaldas Kahandas Parakh, Kt.	The Asian Motor Car Co. Mr. Navroji Hormasji. Dr. Nilkanth Bhalchandra Bhatawadekar, B.A., M.B.B.S.
6.	Mr. Khurshed Framji Nariman, B.A., LL.B.	Quetta Terrace, Chowpaty.	Pleader, High Court.	Dr. Rastam Nanabhai Ranina, L. M. & S. Mr. Ramdas Dosa. Mr. Lakhmidas Ravji Tersi. Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal Desai, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Faiz Badrudin Tyabji, Bar.-at-Law.	Mr. Valabhdas Chaturbhuj Shivji. Mr. Annasaheb Narandas Thakarsi. Mr. Vaikunthrai Ambalal Desai. Mr. Bhogilal Bhaidas Kampani, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Pestonji Ardesir Wadia.
7.	Rao Bahadur Ananta Krishna Pai, B.A.	82, Chowpaty.	Retired Municipal Pensioned Officer.	Mr. Abdul Razak Nasarbhai Abdulabhai Lalji. Mr. Peter A. Baptista. Dr. Govindrao Bhau Prabhakar, L.M. & S., L.R.C.P., L.F.P.S. Mr. Dharamdas Tribhovandas. Mr. Kumarapuram Sheshadri Ramsavami Iyar. Mr. Ibrahim Fazalbhai Lalji. The Rt. Revd. E. J. Palmer, M.A.D.D., The Bishop of Bombay. Mr. Kashinath Dinanath Khote.	Mr. Nanabhai Nasarvanji Saher. Dr. R. C. Rawlley, M.A. Hons. (Glas.), M.Sc. (Lond.), D.Sc. Econ. (Lond.), F.R.E.S., F.S.S. Dr. Vasant Gangaram Rele, L. M. & S. Dr. Rastam Nasarvanji Cooper, M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.). Mr. Shripad Subrao Talmaki. Mr. Hasanbhai Abdul Husen, B.A., Bar.-at-Law. Mr. Morarji Mulraj Khatav. Mr. Keshav Ganesh Tambe, L.C.E.

E BYCULLA WARD....FIVE COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1.	Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodavala, M.L.A.	19A, Altamount Road.	Landlord, Member of the Legislative Assembly, Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate.	Mr. Musaji Shekh Isufali Mala. Mr. Sorabji Kharshedji Dhondi. Mr. Frank Portlock.	Mr. Abdulabhai Faizulabhai Munim. Mr. Isufali Gulam Husen Bhandukvala. Mr. Kekhasru Kharsetji Lalkaka.
2.	Mr. Sorabji Kharshedji Dhondi.	25-K, Parel Road.	Landlord.	Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodavala, M.L.A. Dr. Fardunji Nasarvanji Bisni, L. M. & S.	Mr. Musaji Shekh Isufali Mala. Mr. Shiavax Sorabji Khambata.
3.	Mr. Mahamed Husen Abdulali Havelivala, M.L.C., Bar.-at-Law.	Gowalia Tank Road.	Barrister-at-Law.	Mr. Solomon Moses Vakrulkar. Mr. Jal Jehangir Mugaset. Dr. Rajabali Ramji Lakhdir.	Mr. Nizamudin Abdul Rahim Khatib. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahamad Khan, M.A., LL.B. Mr. Mahamad Ismailbin Hisamudin Narkan.
4.	Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakarsi.	28-36, Pedder Road.	Merchant and Mill Owner.	Mr. Sorabji Kharshedji Dhondi. Mr. Rastamji Barjorji Mazgonvala.	Rao Sahib Manaji Rajuji Kalavar. Mr. Manchersha Jamshetji Dubash.
5.	Mr. Joseph Baptista, B.A., LL.B., L.C.E., Bar.-at-Law.	3, Mazharpakhadi.	Barrister-at-Law.	The Very Revd. Luis Clandius Pera. Mr. S. S. Miranda.	Mr. Shankar Sayana Parsha. Mr. Shankar Sambhaji Gangla, B.A.
6.	Mr. Sayaji Lakshman Silam, B.A., LL.B.	No. 120, Kamathipura 2nd Street.	Contractor.	Mr. Chinapa Krishnaji Pupala. Mr. Mohidin Khan Azad, Bar.-at-Law. Mr. Sayaji Naraji Sayaji. Mr. Ahmad Abdula.	Dr. Vithal Gangaram Akula, G.B.V.C. Dr. Vithal Rajaram Bhusrath, M.B.B.S. Mr. Raju Babaji Set. Mr. Shankar Krishnaji.
7.	Mr. Shanker Sambhaji Gangala, B.A.	14-18, Kamathipura 10th Street.	Landlord.	Mr. Vithal Shivlingu Alkonda.	Mr. Venkati Limbaji Kadal.
8.	Mr. Mahamadali Alabaksh.	150-152, Dhabu Street.	Merchant.	Mr. Mirza Ali Mahamed Khan, M.A., LL.B. Mr. Abdul Kadar Doctor. Mr. Abdul Husen Isaji Harianavala.	Mr. Samsudin Mahamadali. Mr. Abdul Kadar Khatkhate, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Hormasji Manekji Kama.
9.	Mr. Ahmad Haji Sidik Khatri.	25, Abdul Rehman Street.	Merchant.	Mr. Mirza Ali Mahamad Khan, M.A., LL.B. Mr. Kabirudin Kasi, Bar.-at-Law. Mr. Mohidin Khan Azad, Bar.-at-Law. Mr. Hatimbhai Gulam Husen. Mr. Abdulabhai Faizulabhai Munim. Mr. Abdul Kadar Khatkhate, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Hasanali Sale Mahamad Merchant, B.A. Mr. Nasarvanji Jehangirji Treasuryvala. Mr. Sayaji Lakshman Silam, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Salemahamad Elias. Mr. Simon Reuben. Mr. Ahmad Abdulla.
10.	Mr. Kikabhai Musabhai Belgamvala.	69-71, Doctor Street.	Merchant.	Mr. Musaji Shekh Isufali Mala.	Mr. Isufali Gulam Husen Bandukvala.
11.	Mr. Musaji Shekh Isufali Mala.	397, Parel Road.	Landlord and Merchant.	Mr. Isufali Gulam Husen Bandukvala.	Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodavala.

(Continued on page 4.)

PUBLIC NOTICES

General Election of Councillors

(Continued from page 3.)

The Poll will be taken on WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, 1922, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the places mentioned below:—

WARD.	POLLING PLACE.
A	(Fort)—In the skating Rink structure on Cruickshank Road.
B	(Mandvi)—On Waudby Road opposite the New High School.
C	(Bhuleshwar)—On Cruickshank Road opposite the Elphinstone High School.
D	(Girgaum)—On Gowalia Tank Road on the reclaimed gound of Gowalia Tank.
E	(Byculla)—At Sankli Street near the Assessment Ward Office.

Forms of voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only on his personally applying for it.

The Forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the Polling Places from 8 a.m. (Bombay Time).

Voting papers signed by persons holding a special or general Power of Attorney under Section 28(h) of the Municipal Act to represent a Company (other than a Joint Stock Company) or Firm for election purposes will not be accepted unless the Power of attorney is signed by all the members of the Company or Firm.

In cases where all the members of a Company or Firm are not in Bombay a person holding a power to vote given by the representative of the Company or Firm duly authorized to give such power, will be allowed to vote.

Persons wishing to vote must tender their votes at the table of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of their votes will be allotted.

Separate booths for filling in voting papers will be provided and only the voters wishing to fill in their voting papers will be admitted to these booths. Clerks will be stationed in these booths and they will, if the voters so desire, assist them in filling in their voting papers.

No persons except the voters and the candidates will be allowed to enter the booths where votes are to be recorded.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 18th January, 1922.

H. B. CLASTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

ART SOCIETY'S CONVERSAZIONE.

QUALITY OF EXHIBITS.

The Bombay Art Society's annual function conversazione came on last night and was a success in every way. Altogether there are 556 exhibits of sorts this year. There is no plethora of pictures. But the quality has vastly improved and the exhibits are of a high order.

There are very few exhibits in the department of sculpture, and the first prize is easily carried by Master S. G. Mhatre, the second prize falling to the lot of Mr. R. K. Phadke. Atul Bose and H. Muzumdar have a few paintings in the new Calcutta style, but there is nothing notworthy about them. Mrs. Sultan Ahmed has a number of remarkable pictures on exhibit. There is both technique and imagination in them. Mrs. Sultan Ahmed gets the Society's Gold Medal for the best work in the Exhibition for the Winter Sunshine. Muzumdar and L. N. Tasker have been awarded the Society's silver medals for the best pictures in oil and water colours. Palli Pram (The Soul of the Country) which carries the silver medal for oil colours is a fine picture and shows an extraordinary amount of skill and mastery of art. K. L. Chepoolker gets the silver medal for the best work in sculpture, namely Carving. Women this year have taken pains to show some fine works of art, the most notable of which is Miss Nirabai Nageshker's Sri Shiva Chatrapati in beads. It cannot be easily calculated how much labour has been bestowed upon this exhibit, but it is a commendable work of art. It is not an easy matter, within the space available, to bring out the special features of many of the fine pictures which have been exhibited this year; they could only be fuliy appreciated by a visit to the Town Hall.

The following are some of the principal prize winners:—

The Society's Gold Medal for the best work in the Exhibition, Mrs. Lucy Sultan Ahmed.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Oil-colours, H. Muzumdar.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Water-colours, L. N. Taskar.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Black and White, S. Woods Hill.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Sculpture, K. L. Chewoolkar.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Photography, Jehangir Bapuji.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best set of measured drawings of an Indian building of Architectural Merit, G. V. Gunpule and 4 others.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best original work in Pastel, G. V. Lad.

(a) WORKS IN ANY MEDIUM.

H. E. the Governor's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best subject picture is the Exhibition, other than that for which the Society's Gold Medal is awarded, M. V. Dhurandhar.

The Society's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in any medium by a lady, Miss P. M. S. Burton.

Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best work in the Indian Style of Painting, Miss S. D. Daver.

Messrs. Hate and Co.'s Prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture by an Indian depicting the Swayamvar (Choice Marriage) of Rukhmini as described in the *Bhagvat*, V. R. Talavdekar.

Mr. M. F. Pithawala's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best figure. Painting in oils or water colours by an Indian lady, Miss Uttarbai B. Vaidya.

Mr. M. A. Joshi's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best figure composition by a student of Sir J. J. School of Art. A. Kamodolli.

"Bolton Fine Art Litho Works" Prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in oils or water colours, depicting an incident from the "Shakuntala, A. M. Adyalkar.

(b) WORKS IN WATER-COLOURS.

Prof. O. V. Muller's Memorial Fund Prize, Rs. 40. For the best Street Scene in an Indian City. S. Fernandes.

Sir Sassoon J. David's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best pair of sketches in Water-colours by a lady. Miss E. M. Hayward.

Messrs. Narottam Morarji and Ratansi D. Morarji's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best landscape or seascape (Indian subject), M. K. Parandekar.

(c) WORKS IN OIL-COLOURS.

Mr. Jehangir Romanji Petit's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best portrait in oils, M. A. Joshi.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart.'s Prize, Rs. 25. For the best work in still-life, C. V. Vasudev Aiyar.

Mr. Hayward's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best landscape or seascape in oils, Mrs. Woods Hill.

BLACK AND WHITE.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart.'s Prize, Rs. 25. For the best work in animal life, Mrs. Rosamond Lawrence.

(d) PHOTOGRAPHY.

The N. M. Wadia Charities' Prize, Rs. 25. For the best set of four direct photographs of portraiture or figure composition, D. B. Samel.

Society's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best set of four architectural studies with pictorial effect, entirely the work of an *amateur*, M. B. Khopkar.

Dr. D. A. de Monte's Prize, Rs. 30. For the best set of four direct photographs of any pictorial landscape or seascape scene in India taken and printed by an *amateur* in India, S. V. Bhasdarkar.

The N. M. Wadia Charities' Prize, Rs. 25. For the best work in photography finished by hand in monochrome or colour, G. V. Lad.

The Society's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best set of four photographs of any size either by an amateure or a professional artist, J. N. Unvala.

(e) SCULPTURE, NEEDLE WORK, DESIGNING, ETC.

Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best work in sculpture, Master S. G. Mhatre.

Society's Prize, Rs. 30. For the second best picture in sculpture, R. K. Phadke.

Societys Prize, Rs. 25. For the best art needle work or embroidery by a lady, Mrs. Nirabai Nageshkar.

The Association of Bombay Architects' Prize, Rs. 100. For the best design for a cottage or bungalow suitable to the Suburbs of Bombay not to cost more than Rs. 20,000, S. H. Parelkar.

CONGRESS WORK AT BHIWANI.

OVER 50 ARRESTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIWANI, Jan. 18.

Bhiwani and Hissar started work according to Congress Resolution from the 3rd instant. People freely offered as volunteers and got joyfully arrested. The number arrests now has roached over 50. Some have been subsequently released, while some have been sentenced to 3 months and fine. The trials of a few are pending. Prominent arrests are of Lala Mellaram, a wealthy merchant of Bhiwani, Lala Shamlal, Pleader, Mirza Hidayatbeg, Lunkarandas Bridhichand Gopalchand and others. Lal Mellaram's arrest had a marvellous effect. The cloth merchants met forthwith and all resolved against ordering foreign cloth. Lala Mellaram's wife is going round and carrying Swadeshi propaganda amongst ladies. A largely attended public meeting was addressed by Mr. Desai and others last night. Hundreds of people are ready to enlist. Income-tax appeals being dismissed, people are thinking of non-payment of taxes. Fresh arrests, including that of Mr. Desai are expected every moment. Enthusiasm of the people is unabased and resolute.

A SUCCESSFUL RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

UDIPI, Jan. 18.

The recurring biennial function of Pariyaya, which is the change in the personnel of the administration of Lord Shri Krishna's Temple took place yesterday at Udipi, where were assembled their holinesses of Adhamar, Krishnapur, Sodhe and Shirur for the purpose of installing Shri Palimar Swamy on the *gadi*. The function was witnessed by some thousands of pilgrims, men and women of all castes and creeds, who came from distant parts of South India. All customary religious observances and other formalities were gone through. Kirthan Kesari Jayaramachar delivered an impressive discourse, emphasising the responsibility of Mathadhipathies for the religious welfare of the people and urged a better and systematic holding of these religious darbars. He pointed out that these darbars should be made thoroughly representative. If they are to achieve permanent good to numerous pilgrims. The idea was very opportune and highly applauded.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

"The Shahu Nagarwasi Natak Mandali" staged their well-known Tratika ("Taming of the Shrew.") on Tuesday for the benefit of the National Medical College, Bombay, before a full house at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre. The Bombay public had generously showed their sympathy for this institution which was started in Bombay in September last. Many prominent citizens including Dr. Welkar, Mr. Brelvi, Mr. Khare, Mrs Avantikabai Gokhale, and others were present, but Mrs. Naidu could not attend as already announced, being unavoidably detained. Dr. Kothare, the Principal of the College, in thanking Mr. Ganpatrao Joshi, the proprietor of the Company, and also the audience for their help, drew the attention of the audience to the need of the College, which was a liberal monetary support from all those who were interested in the national cause.

Dr. Bhadkamkar briefly explained that the College would teach all that was best in the Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines side by side with Western Medicine and Surgery. In answering certain criticisms he said that though there might be better-equipped Colleges elsewhere still, just as good Government was no substitute for Swarajya, similarly there was something unique in having a College that could be called their very own. He said that the ambitions of the present founders of the College were very great and that they were all of them working honorarily for the cause and it depended upon the Bombay public to support the institution by giving handsome donations. He said that the idea of having a college of their own in Bombay was present in the minds of many well-known Doctors for a long time past. The late Dr. Bahadurji, a veteran Congressman, first moved in the matter. But it was to the special credit of Dr. Sathaye that by his untiring energy he had carried out into practice the idea of having a National Medical College in Bombay. He said it would be improper to compare their College, which was just now only in its infancy without Govt. support. He then would prove that their College would soon be the Premier Medical College in the Country if public support was given with outstretched hands. He added that some people thought that the present staff was not as competent as that in the Govt. College in the city and also that the task was too stupendous to be carried out successful without Govt. support Such people ought know better than damping the enthusiasm of others iwthout themselves doing anything.

It was then announced that Mr. A. N. Bhalerao, Editor, Aravind had paid a donation of Rs. 1001 to the College, in memory of his late Revered father Narayen Balaji Bhalerao. Further donations of Rs. 501 each were announced from K. T. Dongre and Company and Mr. Hari Keshav Gokhale. A scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem for lady students was announced by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale.

The play was a distinct success and all the actors, specially Mr. Ganpatrao, played their parts very well.

BOMBAY RIOT.

ONE MORE VICTIM.

Ebrahim Wali Mahomed, a Mahomedan boy, aged 18 years residing at Madanpura, was admitted to the J. J. Hospital on the 18th of November last during the recent disturbances. The deceased was suffering from a bullet wound to which he succumbed on the 9th instant.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Ebrahim Wali Mahomed, when evidence showed that soon after the rioters had been fired upon at Foras Road on the 18th of November last, the deceased was found lying injured and was removed to a hospital. At the hospital it was found that he had a gunshot wound on the right foot and that it was much lacerated. He had also a gun-shot wound on the left thigh.

Dr. J. Donnell and, House Surgeon, the J. J. Hospital said that death was due to exhaustion following suppuration.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by gun-shot wounds received during the riots in Bombay on the 18th of November last, but that there was no evidence to show by whom the shots were fired.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GERMAN CONSULATE.

BARON RUDT VON COLLENBERG has taken over charge of the German Consulate at Calcutta and his present offices are now at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta.

BARON RUDT von COLLENBURG.
Consul General for Germany.
C11917

SALE OF SURPLUS.

AT THE

RED CROSS DEPOT.

(ALEXANDRA DOCK.)

AN opportunity to public and businessmen to buy at greatly reduced prices goods which include Hospital Equipment, New Clothing Invalid Foods, Toilet and Smoking necessaries, Games and Stationery and other miscellaneous articles of utility.

Sale commences from MONDAY, 23rd January, 1922.

R2579

THE INDIAN IRON AND STREEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NEW ISSUE.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 20th January, 1922, and the holders of the said shares are requested within due date to forward a remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at No. 7 Hastings Street, Calcutta along with the Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board
BURN & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 3rd January, 1922
C11815

NOTICE.

ARGAIN—Buyers best opportunity, few American Brand New Motor Cars for immediate sale. Apply sharps.

JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & CO.,
40-41, Great Western Hotel-Building.
Apollo Street.
C11788

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Kerosine Oil of 125 degrees and Chimneys, Burners, Glasses, Wicks, Madras Globes and Madras Burners for the Light Department of the Surat City Municipality for the year 1922-23. The tenders should accompany with a deposit of Rs. 300 for Kerosine and Rs. 100 for other articles and should reach the undersigned on or before 3-2-1922 before 3 p.m.

E. B GIMI.
Ag. Chief Officer
Surat City Municipality.
TA C11916

FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to January 24 for the sale and removal of the Y. M. C. A. Cooperage Hut.

N. DAS,
Secretary, Y. M. C. A.,
Wode House Road.
Bombay, January 19.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Bhavnager Para dated 12th January, 1922.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year, commencing from 1st April, 1922. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 1.

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar State Railway, up to 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 9th February, 1922, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 100, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA.
Store-keeper
Bhavnagar State Railway.
C11883

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1798 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 30th day of April, 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HIRALAL SAMPATRAM, of Baroda, Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing in Bombay at Mirza Street, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) VRIJLAL VIRJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpaty Road, outside the Fort. (2) KOTHARI CHHOTALAL PARBHUDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Sihor in Kathiawar. (3) JAVERI KARSONDAS LAXMIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Sihore. All the three defendants lately carrying on business in Bombay in partnership at Kalbadevi Road, under the name and style of Messrs. Javeri and Kothari and Co. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the above-named defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff claims from the defendants the sum of Rs. 10,818-14-9 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 24th day of January, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock (standard time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the above-named plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 13th day of May, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 13th day of May, 1921.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C11914

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3869 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 16th day of September 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under section 27 Of V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VI[illegible] r 9 of 27 Of V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VI[illegible] r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SAKALCHAND KHEMCHAND, a firm, carrying business as yarn merchants at Tamba Kanta, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1). DHIRABLAL VIJBHUKHANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay. (2). BABULDAS CHHAGANLAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing Bhendi Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay; (3). MANILAL JETHALAL of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at outside Fort, of Bombay all carrying business as Yarn Merchants under the name, style and firm of Dhirlal Bhogilal & Co., at Tamba Kanta, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:

WHEREAS the above named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff firm claims from the defendants the sum of Rs. 5,000 as particulars mentioned in the Plaint hereof and the costs of the suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 31st day of January 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce your witnesses on that day, and you are required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS SIR, NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 23rd day of September, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) HOWARD,
Registrar.

The 23rd day of September, 1921.
Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI & SHAW & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C11919

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHADEVJI HARIRAM has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in to or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, Trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 512, 513 and 514, New No. 2514, Old Survey No. 8. New Survey No. 10/7404 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 1635 and 1635A, Street Nos. 159-1, and containing by measurement 222 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Nilkanth Mahader, on or towards the West by a Gully and beyond that by the properties of Gautam Keshav, Pandurang Dadaji and others, on or towards the North partly by a Sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Dhakji Vishwanath and on or towards the South by the Girgaum Back Road.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11913

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1078 of 1920.

SHAMJI DEOJI and another ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

JAIRAM PURSHOTAM and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale, made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1921, the following two immoveable properties will be sold in two lots by Public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 19th day of January, 1922, at the hour of half part four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the four tiled dwelling houses without houses and hut for cattles and the trees fences hedges shrubs and stones standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhatiawad in Chiploon Taluka, Chiploon District, Ratnagiri, registered in the Sub-district of Chiploon bearing Survey No. 221 and plot No. 5 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West partly by the house belonging to Gopalbhai Bhatia and partly by the house belonging to the Mortgagors and partly by the hedge belonging to Thopanbai Bhatia, on or towards the East partly by the Dakkha and partly by the house belonging to Bhatia Lila Meorji, on or towards the South partly by Gudga and partly by the house belonging respectively to Hari Bhicaji and Khatabhai and on or towards the North partly by Budga and partly by the fields belonging to Desai.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a dwelling house and trees standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kasba, Chiploon District, Ratnagiri in the Registration Sub-district of Chiploon and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Nadi Moorji, on or towards the West by the house of Moolji Meghji on or towards the South by the house of Topan Chooba and on or towards the North by the rice field.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa,—Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 48 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1921.

R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Commissioner.
C11567

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LITTLE WHITE TIGRESS
MISS EDITH ROBERTS
MISS EDITH ROBERTS
The Boss of
THE "THUNDER ISLAND"
THE "THUNDER ISLAND"
THE "THUNDER ISLAND"
A terrific tale of the astounding adventures of a little White Tigress in the South Sea Island.
SEE HOW
He searched for pearls and found a girl more precious than the Evening Star that guided his ship through Southern Seas, it takes a Honeymoon heart to appreciate
"The THUNDER ISLAND"
A "Universal" Specia Attraction, presented this week at the
"STAR CINEMA"
"STAR CINEMA"
"STAR CINEMA"
BOMBAY'S NEWEST PRINCELY PICTURE PALACE
At Tram Terminus—Grant Road.
Four Shows Daily—Commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30
SATURDAY & SUNDAY—Special Matinee Shows at 3-30.
POPULAR PRICES.
Box (4-seat) Rs 8. Sofa Rs 2.
Balcony Rs.—1-8 Reserved Re. 1. As. 12, 6 and 3.

Wish your dear ones
A Happy New Year
with
OTTO-DE-ROSE No. A-1.
In one-dram Glass-stoppered
Phial Rs. 2-8 per V. P. P.
S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers,
(Dept. B. C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtala.
CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 18th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	150
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:— noon cal

Mid. Americans Spot.		10 82	7 58
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot		19 50	17 23
New York 11 a.m. Sakels	March	17 60	17 70
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	17 26	—
	July	16 81	—
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March	16 55	—
	July	16 24	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 16th.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	10 39
February	10 38
March	10 33
April	10 28
May	10 24
June	10 17
July	10 12
August	10 01
September	9 82
Oct.	9 68
November	9 58
December	9 25

Tone:—Barely Easy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 16th.

Months.	To day's price
Jan.	18 25
February	18 35
March	18 50
April	18 60
May	18 65
June	15 8
July	18 90

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Manchester market is irregular.
Yarns:—Quiet request.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 10th.

M. G. Bengal, Good	6	75
" " Fully Good	7	25
" " Fine	7	75
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	8	30
" " " Fully Good	8	80
" " " Fine	9	30
" Broach, Good	9	00
" " Fully Good	9	50
" " Fine	10	00
" Scinde, Good	6	65
" " Fully Good	7	15
" " Fine	7	65

Nominal.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 16th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Jan.	10 53
Feb.	—
Mar.	10 47
April	—
May	10 35
June	—
July	10 21
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	10 62

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

March — — — 18 80

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 17th.

Months.	To day's Prices.	
Futures at New York	Mar.	17 56 17 56
	May	17 23 17 20
	July	16 78 16 80
	Oct.	16 20 16 20

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

Months.	To-day's Prices	
Cotton Dely. M.U.O.C.C. Liverpool.	Mar.	1 18 10 33
	May	10 12 10 24
	July	10 04 10 12
	Oct.	9 64 9 68

London, Jan. 16th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£68
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£65 11/16
Copper Braziers	£92 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sucet	£17 3/4
India 7p. c. Loan	£105

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£77 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 %	£82 1/2
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£93 1/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	51 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	53 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	51 1/4
Indian 7 p/o, Loan	—

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	13 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	10 1/2
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20/6 21

Tone.—Firmer Fair business.

DISCOUNTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Jan. 17th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 15/ 6
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " 6 "	5 1/4

Silver 35 India bought China sold. Closed Quiet

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK — — — — 165

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	/8
Jan.-Feb. Sellers	17 7
Quiet at previous quotations.	3
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	5n
Jan.-April Months Value	28 5 8
Buyers etc. May-Augt.	2 4

Tone:—Paid.

New York, Jan. 17th.

Demand Bills	422 00

London, Jan. 17th.

On London in Paris	51 41
In Germany	788 00
In Italy	95 85

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES:

MIDDLR QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 97
Christiania	27 00
Amsterdam	11 49
Switzerland	21 77

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

Mid. American Spot	10 65
Sakelliridis	19 25

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Jan. 18.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 453 and went up till Rs. 455½. The prices fluctuated sharp between Rs. 451 and Rs. 455½, remaining Rs. 453 at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 449. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 448½ and closed at Rs. 450½. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 374 and went up to Rs. 380 the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 377. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 385 and advanced till Rs. 390 the price being Rs. 387 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 315 and March Rs. 320 at 4 p.m.

The January Oomra Bull operators have now rather came to an arrangement with their creditors, and consequently market is not likely to feel further effects as a result of the failure of the attempted corner. The decline here, we think, has gone far enough, and the purchases at the present level appear to us rtaher safe.

Our market for ready cotton showed a steady feeling yesterday with a fair inquiry from Japan shippers of nice ready lots of Oomra descriptions. About 10,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan. 18th.

Fully Good Broach April/May,	450½
" " Bengal Dec/Jan	313
" " " March	319
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	372
" " March	385

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 18th

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	450
F. G. M. G. Bengal Dec./Jan.	314
" " " March	316
Fine M. G. Oomra Dec, Jan	382
" " " March	383

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan. 18th.

Description	Super-Fine	F, Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	349	324	304
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	387	372	356
M. G. Central P. No. 1	417	402	387
M. G. Central P. No. 2	402	387	372

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th Jan, 1922

Cotton	32,620 Bags
Wheat	13,707 Qrs
Linseed	214 "
Rapeseed	248 "
Gingellyseed	4,050 "
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	3992 "
Castorseed	144
Rice	11,5245 "
Myrabollams	4,626 "
Cottonseed	15,156 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	1078 "
Jowar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajra	6,354 "
Coal	4,180 Tons

2 days total,

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-15 Bombay, Jan. 18th.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 13/16
Bank Demand	1-3 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 3/16
Fcs, Demand	335
American Dollars	361
Hongkong Dollars	200
Shangai	271
Japan	1691/2
Singapore	175

COLOUR MARKET.

January 17.

The market passes quietly and no important fluctuations are to be reported. Most of the prices are almost the same reported last time. Indenting business is not healthy and some orders are booked and that too for small lots.

Quotations:—
Congo red (Niz) Rs. 3/4/0 per lb.
Congo red (Bolt) Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Congo red (Wit) Rs. 2/4/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals ¾ Rs. 13 per lb.
Magenta Crystals B Rs. 10 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 4/4/0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 5/4/0 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 3 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Metanil Yellow Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.
Madrasi Fast Red Rs. 10 per lb.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER:

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tue.	24th Jan.	m 8 43	25 2
		10 4s	27 5

LOW WATER:

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft.
	21th Jan.	m 3 19	20 1
		0	
		3 1	

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Jan. 17th.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr in.		29 863
Temperature of Air	degrees.	76 9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	70 6
Dew Point	"	67 8
Relative humidity of Air	"	0 738
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	85.8
Minimum do do	"	69,7
General direction of Wind		ENE,WNW,NNW.
from midnight to midnight		
Movement of Wind do.	miles	100

DAILY WEATHER REPOPT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th January 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and in defect at Hissar. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Multan and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Jhansi and Allahabad humidity is in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect in northwest Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal at Jacobabad; night temperature is higher than usual at Jacobabad and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Deesa, Rajkot and Veraval humidity is in excess. Day temperature is higher than usual at Indore; night temperature is above normal at Surat.

The Central Provinces. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Saugor and Khandwa humidity is in excess. Temperature is nearly normal or slightly higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Karwar humidity is in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Ahmednagar humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—There has been no rain, but weather is somewhat unsettled and light to moderate cloud has spread over practically the whole of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th January 1922.

The only rainfall reported has been a quarter of an inch at Tezpur. Weather is feebly disturbed along the northwest frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WED. THE 17TH OF JAN. 1922

Station.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall (total 1st Nov. to date)	Rainfall Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	58.1	49.9	79		10 78	+4 34
Do. (17th)	75 5	59.4	60		8 7	+1.71
Muskat	73.4	6.5	69		1.73	+0.37
Do. (17th)	79.9	67.1	78	0.08	1.78	+0.44
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71 8	48.6	72		1.86	+0.91
Rawalpindi	61 5	40 5	97		6.03	+3 6
Lahore	66 8	41 5	85		0.74	—0.29
Amritsar	70 0	41 4	80		0.71	—0 05
Hissar	69 1	42 4	90		1.16	—0.7
Ambala	70 0	42.4	69		0.21	—0.74
Delhi						
UNITED P OVINCES—						
Agra	78 2	50 5	69		0.06	—0 65
Mainpuri	75.4	40.7	78		0.19	—0.81
Jhansi	77.8	1.1	72		0.26	—0.44
Cawnpore	75.5	50.0	80		0.56	—0.40
Allahabad	77.7	48.6	86		0.58	—0.47
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	66.1	49.0			2.49	+2 18
Karachi	75 5	66..1	79		1.80	+0 89
Ajmer	74.4	47.4	64		0.05	—0.57
Jaipur	75.8	51.2	60		0.15	—0.41
Kotah	80.0	4 6	60		0.05	—0.47
Mount Abu	68.4	2 9	31		0.92	—0.44
GUJAR KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL I DI						
WEST—						
Dhul	82.6	51.1	68		2	—0.18
Dwarka	77..	50.6	76		2	—0 10
Veraval	79.4	56.6	69		2	—0.34
Rajkot	86.7	51.8	62		2	—0.16
Bhavnagar Para	83.3	51 0	64		2	—0 27
Surat	85..	61 6	64		2	—0.28
Ahmedabad	8..6	0 1	5..		2	—0.18
Deesa	86.	51 5	63		2	—0.18
Ne much	80 1	50 0	62		0.48	+0.07
Indore	83.5	53 1	45		0 34	—0.41
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80 8	49.2	72		0.05	—0.31
Saugor	81..	4..6	63		1.03	—0.38
Hoshangabad	86.1	5..6	63		1.91	+0.69
Khandwa	88.5	56.6	58		1.78	+0.78
Akola	89.5	57..	58		2.20	+0.81
Amraoti	87.6	55.0	44		0.76	—1.22
Nagpur	87..	58..	57		0.56	—0.94
Chanda	86.9	56 0	76		1.11	—0.08
Raipur	88.3	58.6	64		0.66	—0.09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.6	71.8	64		2	—2.56
Ratnagiri	86.6	67.9	68		0.36	—0.48
Marmugao	86.0	69.1	67		1.54	+0.14
Karwar	87.0	64 0	94		1.17	—2.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.1	56.9	47		0.54	—2.40
Ahmednagar	86.5	55.6	38		0.91	—0.86
Poona	8..5	54.7	64		0.10	—1 01
Sholapur	89.6	61.4	44		0.30	+0.03
Bijapur	84..	5..	50		0.34	+0.15
Belgaum	83.5	55.6	61		0.51	+0 42
Aurang bad	88 9	9 0	40		1.38	+0 14
Hiamatabad (Indore)	86.4	57 8	61		2 44	+2.03
Hyderabad	82 5	57.4	76		0.76	+0 08
MALABAR AND CANARA—						
Mangalore	89.9	68.2	61		1.31	—2.31
Calicut	84.6	70..	73		4.83	—1 40
Cochin	88.8	69 6	80		4.97	—3.31
Colombo	88.1	70.9	75		9.47	—10.58
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.4	64.0	86		3.50	—2.71
Bellary	86.8	61 2	70		4.63	+1.84
Cudd pah	86 8	62.8	63		3.17	—1.46
Madras	9.2	5.2	80		9.59	+10.33
Pan ur	81.8	68.2	89		4.72	+1.46
Coimbatore	88 8	64.6	73		5.61	+0.88
Trichinopoly	87.1	63 7	73		5.59	—2.56
Negapatam	82.6	69.3	93		10.06	+6.51

TREASURY BILLS.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency writes:—

With effect from Wednesday the 18th January 1922, the rates for 6 and 9 months' Treasury Bills will be rupees 97-5-0 and rupees 96-1-0 per cent. respectively, the rate for twelve months' Bills remaining unchanged.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 18.

S S Ozarda, Bell, Busreh.
S S Muroran Maru, Horinchi, New York.
S S Hareswold, Shillingham, Calcutta.
S S Clan Mackellar, Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Scindia, Collie, Liverpool.
S S Ozarda, Bell, Calcutta.
S S Lahore, Headlam, China and Japan.
S S Bamora, Leech, Busreh.
S S Hoghli, Robinson, Gulle.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Clan Ogilvy for Rotterdam.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Camara for Calcutta.

S S Ozorda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Ozarda, 3,038 tons, Captain F L Bell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Muroran Maru:—The N Y K steamer Muroran Maru, 3,263 tons, Captain T Horinchi, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Hareswold:—The B I S N Company's steamer Hareshead, 3,212 tons, Captain Shillingham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,243 tons, Captain A Collie, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ozarda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Ozarda, 3,038 tons, Captain F L Bell, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Lahore:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Lahore, 3,142 tons, Captain P C Headlam will sail today from Bombay harbour for China and Japan, with a general cargo.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1,578 tons, Captain G A Leech, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hoghli:—The B I S N Company's steamer Hoghli, 3,164 tons, Captain H P Robinson, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Gulle (for order), with ballast.

EXPORTS.

January 18.

S S Caledonia for London—5 cwts bristles Thos Cook and Son;

S S Vitella for Liverpool—300 bales cotton B Kursondas and Co; 140 bales cotton E T Campbell and Co.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—388 bags ground nut cake Latham Abercrombie and Co;

S S Scindia for Barcelona:—6 cases cow guts Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Scindia for Marseilles—100 cwts cashewnuts Birla Bros.

S S Harlington for Ghent—110 bales cotton Diwadkar and Co.

S S Harlington for Hull—10000 cwts castor seed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Harlington for Antwerp—620 cwts groundnut cakes Volkart Bros; 2039 cwts linseed cake Volkart Bros; 100 cwts niger seed Volkart Bros.

S S Caperecife for Genoa—7732 cwts gingellyseed Societa Granaria Italiana Lt; 2160 cwts gingellyseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2000 cwts castor seed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 6000 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros.

S S Vitellia for Marseilles—1000 cwts poppy seed E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Clan Macphe for Hamburg—8000 cwts groundnuts Louis Dreyfus and Co; 220 bales cotton Patel Bros; 881 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 495 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Seirstad for Ghent—110 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Wartrum for Antwerp—2000 cwts castorseed Maganlal;

S S Dunera for Hongkong—30 cwts sharkfins A Chagla and Co; 67 cwts sharkfins R Dhanji and Co; 38 cwts fishmaws R Dhanji & Co; 10 cwts beeswax R Bhanji.

S S Dunera for Shanghai—300 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai—1000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Muttra for Shanghai—2000 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Muttra for Kobe—1600 bales cotton T M Kaisha;

S S Muttra for Osaka—1200 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Osaka—400 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Moji—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Yokohama—200 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Mirzapur for Kobe—622 bales cotton R D Tata and Co; 3000 bales cotton O M Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton C Bomanji and Co; 305 bales cotton N Futehally and Co.

S S Mirzapur for Yokohama—400 bales cotton R D Tata and Co;

S S Hakushika Maru for Kobe—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton B Lakshmidas and Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

TENNIS IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 15.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Inter-Collegiate Tennis Tournaments on the 11th and 12th instant:—

Gurumurti and Nagarath (Agricultural) beat Wazalwar and Tunten (Agricultural) 6-3, 6-2.

Adalja and Deshmukh (Engineering) beat Majid and Jaffar (Agricultural) 6-3, 8-6.

FINALS.

Gurumurti and Nagarath (Agricultural) beat Adalja and Deshmukh (Engineering) 6-2, 6-2.

AKBAR MFG. AND PRESS CO., LTD.

The forty-third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at 4 p.m. at the Company's Registered Office, Akbar Building, No. 203-205 Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. Shavakshaw Cawasji Dinshaw, presiding. The Directors submitted the following report in the course of which it was stated that the working of the 18 months under report has, as appears from the annexed accounts resulted in a profit of Rs. 2,20,124-14-10, which with the previous year's balance of Rs. 27,588-10-8 makes a total of Rs. 2,47,713-9-6. Taking into consideration the poor crop of the last season, your Directors hope that you will consider the result satisfactory.

The Directors recommended the disposal of this sum of Rs. 2,47,713-9-6 standing to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account as under:—

Payment of Dividend at Rs. 40 per share (free of Income-Tax) Rs. 1,20,000; Machinery Depreciation Fund Rs. 50,000; Building Depreciation Fund Rs. 30,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 20,000; Bad Debts Fund Rs. 5,000; Balance to be carried to the next year's Account Rs. 22,713-9-6.—Rs. 2,47,713-9-6.

During the period under report two new factories have been erected at Dhulia and Shendurni, both these factories are situated in good cotton centres and your Directors anticipate good results from them after completion. The Dhulia Factory is now working and the Shendurni Factory is now completely erected. Your factory at Nanded has started working as reported in the previous report.

Mr. Sultanally Hajeebhoy and Mr. F. E Dinshaw have been re-elected as directors.

Cricket Bat Construction

IS an art which requires expert workmen, machinery and materials of the finest quality to produce Bats of Perfection.

We have these three essentials plus the advantage of an English expert who has made Bats for England's foremost Batsmen including Dr W. G. GRACE, A. SHREWSBURY, and others.

All our grades made on the same lines. Case hardened under scientific method by machinery.

THE PERFECTA A really first class Bat made from the finest English Willow, built for individual or match play. Price Rs. 20 each.

THE RESISTA A match Bat of English Willow with treble spring handle, thoroughly recommended to clubs. Price Rs. 18 each.

THE TROPICAL A hard wearing Bat made of English Willow, suitable for match or practice for schools, colleges and clubs. Price Rs. 15 each.

THE ORIENTAL A second selection of the Tropical, thoroughly reliable Bat of English Willow. Price Rs. 12 each.

THE KHALSA Our first quality Bat of Kashmir Willow, fitted with selected cane handle, treble rubber. Price Rs. 10 each.

THE RUSTUM A carefully selected Bat of Kashmir Willow, used chiefly by schools as a match Bat. Price Rs. 9 each.

THE CHALLENGE A Kashmir Willow Bat that can be used as a match Bat for schools and clubs where price is a consideration. Price Rs. 8 each.

THE RANGROOT A really hard wearing Kashmir Willow Bat, known and proved all over India. Price Rs. 6 each.

THE PRACTICE As the name denotes is a strong serviceable Bat, absolutely to be relied upon. Price Rs. 5 each.

Cricket Balls.

THE TOGO	Price Rs. 4-0 each.
THE POKOO	" " 3-8 "
THE ORIENTAL	" " 2-8 "
THE RANGROOT	" " 2-0 "

(*See our Catalogue for other Cricket Requisites fully illustrated.*)

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

COSTS IN CR. PROCEE DINGS.

ORDER SET ASIDE.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Mac Leod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a reference submitted by Mr. S. M. Bharucha, District Magistrate of Sholapur for an order under section 435 Criminal Procedure Code, with a recommendation that the order of the Second Class Magistrate Mr. Date as to costs may be set aside.

The facts are briefly there:—

The Police Sub-Inspector of Mokiras sent a charge sheet on 30-12-20 against ten accused for committing an offence of riot and abetment under section 147 and 109 Indian Penal Code to the Sub Divisional Magistrate P. C. of Pandharpur who transferred the case to the Second Class Magistrate for disposal. Up to 4-4-21 eleven witnesses were examined. As one Hari Raoji was absent on that date the case was adjourned to 12-4-21 for recording his cross-examination. On 12-4-21 Hari Raoji was absent. But the Police Sub-Inspector had arranged to keep the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and the Investigating Officer present for the cross-examination. The Jamadar informed the Court that he will keep the witness on the adjournment date. This was considered by the Magistrate as failure on the part of the complainant, who was ordered to pay Rs. 35 plus annas 7 on account of Money Order commission to the Pleader of the accused (Rs. 25 fees and Rs. 13 tonga charges from Pandharpur to Malsiras and back) under section 344 Criminal Procedure Code while granting the adjournment dated 12-4-21.

The District Magistrate observed:—In this case the complainant (the principal witness) was not at fault as the Magistrate had taken cognizance of the offence upon the Police report. The police inspector was responsible for keeping the witness in question present on the date fixed and not the complainant who was only a witness. There is no summons nor a bond among the papers showing that the witness in question was bound over to appear on 12-4-21. Under section 344 C. P. C. a Magistrate can order the costs of the day to be paid by the party applying for the adjournment in a case where circumstances are exceptional and where for some reason or another the ordinary every day method of conducting Criminal cases must be departed from. Such was not the case here. The party applying for adjournment was the Police Jamadar on behalf of the Crown and the witness in question was reported to be ill and unable to attend (vide Re Abdul Rohiman 20 B. L. R. 124.)

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering judgment observed:—This is a reference by the District Magistrate of Sholapur asking the High Court to exercise the power conferred by section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code with regard to an order of costs under section 344 Criminal Procedure Code. That order was that the expenses incurred by the 10th accused in bringing a Pleader from Pandharpur at a distance of 32 miles and going back the same distance and also his pleader's fees which had been settled by the parties should be paid by the complainant. Now I could understand that if an adjournment takes place for which the complainant is solely to blame, then an order could be made that the complainant should pay any costs which may have been incurred by the accused. But in this case as the District Magistrate points out, the complainant was not at fault as the Magistrate had taken coquizance of the offence upon police report. The police subinspector was responsible for keeping witnesses in question present on the date fixed, and not the complainant who was only a witness. We agree with the District Magistrate for setting aside the order passed by the second class Magistrate and accordingly the order is set aside. If the amount has been paid is set aside. If the amount has been paid it must be refunded.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the second week of 1922, the total mortality 791 was 55 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 39.57. These figures compare favourably with those for the 2nd week of 1921 when the mortality was 1059 and death-rate 57.81 and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 1,000 and death-rate 53.09.

The above rate is calculated on the Census population for 1911, calculated on the Census population for 1921, the the death-rate in the 2nd week would have been 33.21.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 4 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 275 against 6 and 305 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenza, Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total death 146 were among infants under one year of age; 31 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera: was absent during the week.

Plague: cause 5 attacks and 4 deaths during the week.

Small-pox caused 2 attacks and no death during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 383 as against 445 in the 2nd week of the last year and 453 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-21).

ELECTIONS IN GOA.

A correspondent writes from Goa:—

The undermentioned are the candidates for the forthcoming elections to the Portuguese Parliament fixed for the 29th instant: Senhor Dr. Constantino dos Santos, consul-general for Portugal in Bombay (a barrister of the English bar, now in Lisbon on special duty at the Foreign Ministry and Senhor Heider Santos Ribeiro, an ex-Minister, Staff Colonel and Professor at the Military College, stand for the Senate, whereas Senhor Lamartine Prazeres da Costa (a Goan) Auditor-General of Finance, who has represented Goa for the last 10 years in Parliament and Captain Robela Mota, ex-commandante of Rio Sado and Acting Governor of Goa for a couple of months, at present doing duty in the Transporte Maritime do Estado, stand for deputy.

Doutor Constantino dos Santos and Senhor Prazeres da Costa, are independent members but candidates backed by the Partida Indiana, leading politicians of different factions, capitalists, proprietors, businessmen and many officials of standing. On the other hand Captain Robela de Mota and Colonel Heider Ribeiro are reconstituintes (members of Governor Jaime de Morase' party) and not conditionists as a "Chronicle" correspondent suggested.

GREATEST MOMENT.

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON WASHINGTON

The Lord Chancellor, speaking as the guest of the American Luncheon Club in London, at the Savoy Hotel in mail week, declared that the Washington Conference marked the greatest moment in the history of civilization.

The American Ambassador, in proposing the health of the Lord Chancellor, said it was a great honour that he had accepted their invitation at this critical moment in British history. We sometimes lived so close to greatness that we did not perceive it; but their distinguished guest, still on the sunny side of 50, had won for himself recognition of extraordinary ability such as had seldom been perceived before in the history of the world. Great occasions found great men. This was one of the most crucial occasions in the history of the British Empire, and he questioned whether anyone present doubted that the Lord Chancellor was one of the greatest men to meet that great occasion.

The Lord Chancellor, who was warmly cheered on rising to respond, said:—

We have passed three years since the war—years of action and of reaction, years of accumulated disappointment, years in which we have sometimes impatiently and almost bitterly asked ourselves whether, after all, it would be very much worse to lose a war than to win it. It was while the world was in this mood that, by a gesture as novel and inconceivable as it was sublime, the representatives of your country, those of whom I have the boldness to say some have asked themselves whether they were realizing to the full the indisputable truth that the world could not be saved without the co-operation, advice, and help of the United States, that Conference was summoned at Washington of which I have said more than once, carefully choosing my language, that I believe it to mark the greatest moment in the history of the civilization of the world. That Conference was called together and in an instant the whole world knew that the Government of the United States realized its supreme responsibility; and realized that the part belongs to it which no other country in the world can play, and unless it is played by somebody we should witness the disruption of European civilization and the irremovable decay of stability on the Continent of Europe.

"THE WORLD IS ONE."

The world is one. I understand and respect the well-known doctrine of the seclusion of the United States from European controversies, but it never contemplated a period like that in which we live to-day. No doctrine made by statesmen generations ago can ignore the penetrating teachings of the age in which we live that the world is one and inter-dependent. Scientific, economic, and political considerations point to that one indisputable and dominating truth. (Cheers). The moment it is conceded that the world is inter-dependent it becomes evident that the United States could not contemplate without horror the dissolution of stability and ordered society in Europe. This Conference at Washington, the proposals that have been made and are to be adopted by the Great Powers of the world as the outcome of the Conference—are proposals which could have proceeded from no country but yours. They are proposals the adoption of which by the world could have been obtained by no impulse except the impulse which your President and people have supplied. (Cheers). If this were the last contribution ever made by the United States to the prosperity and well-being of a stricken world, history would still record in letters of gold that no more noble contribution had ever been made by any civilized Power at any period in the world's history. (Cheers).

THE IRISH SPECTRE.

This day marks a stage in the history of the two great English-speaking peoples. I know of no cause of quarrel—actual, potential, discernible by the most acute and vigilant eye—which exists between these two communities. (Cheers). I knew of one. I knew of the spectre of that old Irish quarrel which, grant unappeased for decades and generations clouded the judgment and disturbed the passions of great numbers of citizens of your country. Even at this moment I do not know whether we have laid that spectre, I am hopeful that we have done so. More than that, at this moment, when the road is still obscure and dark, it does not become me to say, but I know, and you know, that if we are successful in this last task with which we have charged ourselves we shall have done more to banish the last trench in which misunderstanding between these two great countries can lurk than all our predecessors have done in 200 years. (Cheers). I go this afternoon to the last scene, so far as I am concerned, in this poignant drama. I go to the Philippi, in which I am involved, greatly reassured and comforted by the kindness which I have received to-day. And I would recall that, after all, the American nation and ours have marched side by side through dark and critical days; we have travelled together in the concluding stages of the Great War along bloody roads of which the mile-stones were graves, and in treading that road, I believe, that we found the secret of an immortal and indestructible harmony. (Cheers).

A public meeting was held at Dohad on the 16th at night. Sheth Maneklal Dwarkadas was in the chair. Messrs. Indulal Yagnik, Valame and Waman Mukudam addressed the meeting on the message of the Congress. The people were appealed to enlist themselves as volunteers. Great enthusiasm prevailed.—(A. P.)

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FISCAL COMMISSION.

THE DANGERS OF PROTECTIVE POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Two Bihar officials gave evidence to-day before the Fiscal Commission. Professor C. J. Hamilton, Professor of Economics Patna College, and Mr. J. A. Hubbacks, Secretary to Bihar and Orissa Government Revenue Department. The former said he was generally in favour of a policy of free trade. He accepted as an incontrovertible proposition that economic dividend to capital and labour of nations as a whole, and national dividend of each country in particular, would be increased by taking full advantage of international division of labour and exchange. He accepted also the usual limitation to free trade theory that exception may have to be made in case of those forms of production which a nation should maintain in the interests of national safety. He next said, speaking broadly, a protective tariff would lower national dividend in India and so lower real incomes of the majority of Indian peoples. He did not regard it as practicable at present to do without customs duties in India. He would prefer increase in direct taxation to increase in customs. It did not seem to him likely that imposition of a protective tariff would bring cottage industries into existence in any considerable degree. Protection did not appear to offer any prospect of wide market. It had been suggested that the growth of industries might allay unrest by providing more opportunities for employment among educated youth. In view of the current political changes the end in view suggested by the above passage was something of an anachronism. Increasing industrialisation in India would bring about more political unrest than it would allay, although it might not be directed against present system of British rule, there is likely to be considerable political pressure for multiplication of jobs for the educated youth. Protection of Indian industry was likely to lead in some quarters to a demand for the protection of Indians in industry and commerce. It would have the effect of rendering a moderate protective tariff of no avail in which case industries will fail.

To the president, Mr. Hamilton said, "I will depart from the free trade principle in cases where development of industries will have effect upon the portion of agricultural population. In respect of protection from famine advantage to educated Indian class and also in case of industries which have conditions favourable to the development, protective import duty is not the best method of affording the Government assistance to industries. In my opinion the best method is to give a bounty for the development of certain industries, I do not think a high protective tariff in India would lead to a rapid development of industries.

To Sir M. Dadabhoy, Mr. Hamilton said: "Other European countries which have adopted a policy of protection were compelled to resort to protection.

To Mr. Mant, the witness said protection would impose a considerable burden upon the middle classes.

PROTECTION IS A DANGER.

Mr. J. A. Hubback said, I generally favour a policy of free trade and regard a protectionist policy as one dangerous to the peace of the world and of very doubtful benefit to the country which adopts it.

To the president, he said that by words dangerous to the peace of the world, he meant, that the Government of Bihar and Orissa had in their minds the friction caused by the tariffs which resulted in international differences and which might ultimately result in war. It India was to adopt a policy of protection, it would add to the danger of disturbing the peace of the world. Continuing Mr. Hubback said that the effect of the imposition of export duties would depend on whether foreign countries would transfer their demand from raw materials to articles manufactured in India within a resonable space of time.

President:—If this view is correct that under present conditions India is being exported of raw materials and importer of manufactured goods, then your view, is, that India should go on being subject to that.

Mr. Hubback:—I think that is one of the arguments which should weigh in considering whether a protective policy should be adopted or not.

President:—Interest of India must be sacrificed for that purpose.

Mr. Hubback:—Not necessarily.

Continuing Mr. Hubback said that complete restriction of export would bring about the position that India would on average grow precisely as much food grains as she consumes and consequently prices would oscillate even more than they do at present with the character of season. In bad years, India would be forced to import and at least lose by an amount of freight from the importing country and probably by a great deal more. The Governor-in-Council does not advocate any special degree of protection by means of excise for the products of cottage weaving industries as opposed to those of mills. It would however be for the benefit of the province to impose an export tax on hides. In majority of cases protective tariffs have the effect of raising the cost of living. The Governor-in-Council doubts whether the principle of imperial preference is one which in long run makes for the solidarity and stability of British Empire. In case of India's adoption of imperial preference is likely to be one-sided, because while the rest of the Empire would probably benefit by the advantage over foreigners in Indian market, there are few foreign countries which directly compete with India for the markets of the rest of the Empire. India would therefore have little to gain and a substantial amount to lose by the adoption of imperial preference. In conclusion Mr. Hubback said that the Government of Bihar and Orissa would strongly deprecate all round imposition of protective duties on imported manufactures. There must be a standing commission to advise the Government of India as regards the tariff protection and the Ministers in charge of Industries in various provinces should be the Members of such Commission.

PROTECTION OF JUTE AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

At the Fiscal Commission to-day Mr. D. P. McKenzie, Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association, was examined. On general principles he preferred free trade policy but he qualified his statement by saying that the Association do not object to imposition of moderate customs duties for the primary purpose of obtaining revenue and that they consider that a moderate tariff provides a more suitable form of taxation for India than direct taxation does. From the point of view of jute industry pre-war tariff policy of Government was not prejudicial to their interest. He said during the thirty years the number of looms in the local jute mills increased from eight thousand to forty-one thousand and persons employed from sixty-four thousand to two lakhs eighty-six thousand and urged Government to continue their tariff policy in respect of jute industry. The Association would not favour imposition of excise duties on locally manufactured articles although there might be particular instances where these might be expedient. There might be cases where protective tariff could be judiciously used to foster Indian industries but this principle had not any application so far as jute mill industry was concerned. They considered handloom manufacture out of date. General policy of protection would be antagonistic to country's interests. The Association would deprecate any idea of manipulating tariff other than in a defensive way. Export duties could be adopted only as a last resort. A moderate export duty was not injurious to jute trade but it was not expedient to impose an export duty on raw material in order to encourage its retentios in India. Adoption of the system of imperial preference would not be to India's advantage. The Association recommended abolition of existing export duties on their manufactures. The Association would however be prepared to support the policy of Imperial preference on principle of reciprocity.

Dr. R. L. Dutta, Industrial Chemist, Department of Industries, Bengal, said protective duty of thirty-three and one-third per cent. on all imports of chemicals as prevalent in the United Kingdom would place chemical industry in a safe position.

Mr. W. J. Alcock, Consulting Chemical Engineer, said Chemical industry needed protection not by imposing duties but by subsidised railway rate on raw materials.

Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Company representing copper industry urged the maintenance of present import duty of eleven per cent., improved railway facilities to ensure steady supply of raw materials, and Government departments should not import their supplies duty free from other countries.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The first session of the current year of the Bengal Legislative Council began to-day, Mr. Surendra Nath Roy, Vice-President, residing. Sir Abdur Rahim moved that the Bengal Children Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. The Bill provided for custody trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for protection of children and young persons. He said that there were one hundred and ninety-three amendments of which, Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri was responsible for one hundred. The object of the amendments was to make the application of the Bill even wider than was proposed in the Select Committee. First few amendments aimed to widen the area in which the bill should operate to suburbs and Howrah. One amendment intended to reduce the age of girls from fourteen to twelve. Some amendments dealt with the question of inspection and reformatios of industrial schools, while others wanted to penalise the sale of intoxicating drugs and cigarettes by young persons. Amendments were thes discussed. Council is proceeding.

HINDUS. THANI C. P

NON-CO-OPERATION REPORT.

The total Congress Membership during the year in the province, containing 14 Hindusthani-speaking districts with a total population of 1,04,05,880, was 1,49,065. The total collections for the T.S. Fund amounted to Rs. 1,24,309. It is reported that about 40,000 Charkhas are in use in the province and a substantial majority of merchants has resolved against importation of foreign cloth till the end of February 1922. Forty-four lawyers suspended their practice of whom 8 resumed it in the course of the year. 7 gentlemen renounced their titles of Rai Bahadur or Rao Saheb and 18 honorary Magistrates and durbaris resigned. Of the arbitration courts established in different towns of the province, only that at Chhindwara is working regularly. A large number of students boycotted Government schools and colleges during the year, as a result of which National Schools have been established in different parts of the Province. For training students in propaganda work, the "Asahayoga Ashrama" was opened at Jubbulpore. The temperance activities during the year were very encouraging and there was a marked decrease in the excise revenue of the Government. For the services enumcrated above a number of workers have been rewarded by Government with repression.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

SIR. F. YOUNGHUSBAND ON ITS OUTCOME.

Sir Francis Younghusband, President of the Royal Geographical Society, delivered a lecture in the mail week at the Forum Club to the women members of the Georgraphical Section of the Club on the Mount Everest Expedition. Miss B. Pullen-Burry, F.R.G.S., the retiring President of the Section, occupied the chair. The special guests included:—:

"Sir James Allen, High Commissioner of New Zealand, Colonel Wright, Colonel Franklin, Sir James Walker, Sir R. Coryndon, Major Frank Fox, and Mrs. A. le Blond and Mrs. Roy Batty (representatives of the Alpine Club).

Sir Francis Younghusband gave says an English contemporary, what he described as an informal talk on the subject and illustrated it with lantern slides from the photographs taken by the expedition party of views of Mount Everest and the scenery of other neighbouring peaks. He explained that this year's expedition had for its object the discovery of the easiest way up to the summit, and in that respect it had succeeded, as they had found at the last moment what was thought to be a feasible route.

The real *crux* of these matters was whether human beings could stand the great heights. That could only be settled by a trial. People asked what was the good of it all. He looked upon it as a great experiment. Scientific men were accustomed to experiment, and they were experimenting to show what men were capable of doing, and when they had got to the top he hoped scientific men would be quite happy. At any rate they would know the capacity of man in these matters, which they did not quite know at present. When one aimed high, even though the object was not attained, there were often happy subsidiary results, and the expedition had yielded particularly beautiful photographs of the mountain scenery. Plants and seeds had also been brought over and planted at the Horticutural Gardens at Kew.

Replying to a question as to the use of oxygen, Sir Francis Younghusband said that it was not used on the expedition. The late Dr. Kellas had made experiments with its use, but it was found that the apparatus required to carry it was a handicap, but next year oxygen would be taken and the experiments would be continued. In May and June there were dangers from avalanches on the way up, but not to a great degree on the mountain itself. They proposed to enlist the services of coolies for next year, and their clothing, including their boots—their feet being wider than they were long (laughter)—had already been secured. But this would not be given them until they were actually in Tibet. (Laughter). In regard to the snow conditions, if the snow was hard there would be a reasonable prospect of success.

Asked if any new animals were found, the lecturer replied, that they had found a "whistling hare." (Laughter). This fact had not previously been divulged. Answering a query as to whether the local people resented the intrusion of members of the expedition as foreign devils, Sir Francis Younghusband said that they had been very friendly, and the taking of their photographs had pleased them very much.

PORTUGAL AND CATHOLICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the resolution passed by the All-India Catholic Conference, held on the 28th ultimo, appointing a Committee for the purpose of considering the legal and other disabilities of Catholics in India and suggesting ways and means of removing them, with instructions to submit its report, before the next Conference, it appears from the speeches both of the movers and the seconder of the proposition that the scope of the Committee's inquiry in the matter is limited to British India. It should be noted that as remarked by the mover of the proposition, next to the Indian States of Mysore and Travancore, Goa contains the largest number of Christians; and Goa is subject to Portugal. This being so, and as the Conference, purported to represent and speak also for Goa, I beg to draw the attention of the Conference and the Committee appointed by it to an editorial note in the "Catholic Times and Catholic Opinion," of December 10, 1921, published in England, and widely circulated in English-speaking countries, in the hope that the remarks therein may be considered and inquiries made into the workings of the Portuguese laws in force in Goa, Damaun and Diu as they operate against the interests of or to the prejudice of Catholics and their Religion. The note, which speaks for itself, is headed "The Church in Portugal," and runs partly as under:—

"From a letter which the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon has addressed to the President of the Portuguese Republic we learn that intolerance towards the Church is one of the marked characteristice of Portuguese policy." It should also be noted that the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon is the highest Portuguese dignitary, that his remarks and opinion are entitled to the highest respect, that the Indian Catholics have a right to expect from Portugal as their patron and protector, friendliness, active sympathy and help in word and deed and that it behoves her Government to alter or amend her laws in favour of the Catholics, recall the exiled Religious Orders, especially the sons of Loyola who haxe done so much for the glory of Portugal and the spread of the Catholic Religion. I think, for the reasons stated, the Conference and its Committee would do a very right and proper thing, were they to make representations to the Government of Portugal in regard to its Anti-Catholic Policy Laws, Rules and Regulations.—Yours, etc.,

C. C. M. MENDES.

Bhayandar, Jan. 11.

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BOMBAY RACING.

9TH EXTRA MEETING.

LIBERTY WINS THE ARYSHIRE PLATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The ninth extra meeting of the Bombay racing season was held at Mahaluxmi yesterday. The attendance was poor and there were eight events. The last race was run in the dusk. Most of the events were tame affairs and many favourites won returning very poor dividends which were not at all cheering to fortune seekers on the Turf. The biggest event of the day was the Aryshire Plate of Rs. 5,000 to the winner which Liberty won. This horse has made wonderful improvement in eleven days as he ran in almost an identical field on the same course at sixth extra meeting when he ran unplaced. Poor Fussy was again beaten. I am sure this mare will win a race this season if only she could get a little rest.

The first three races were the three Divisions of the Bellasis Plate the winners of which were all tipped by "The Chronicle" as was also the winner of the Rockhampton Plate. Twelve ran in the first race in which Honey Suckle and Sannayet were favourites, in the second race White Rose and Adar were favourites, the former won by two lengths. In the third race nine ran and in this field Fareek, Cummer and Sir Jamal were fancied.

Twelve started in the Rockhampton Plate of one mile for horses in the 3rd Division In this race Festivity started a hot favourite with Bathurst well inquired after The race resulted in an easy victory for Bathurst. Festivity dwelt and perhaps weight told. When Red Flower was beaten in the 2nd Division of the Bhuleshwar Plate in which he ran in a field of 3rd Division Arabs I stated that his owner, trainer and jockey were flabbergasted at the unaccountable manner he ran in that race. A week previously he won the 2nd Division of the Baghdad Plate with ridiculous ease. I attributed his failure in the Bhuleshwar Plate to mysterious agencies and I think that since then the running of this horse has justified my remarks. After this he placed second to Apollo in the Prongs Plate in which race he suffered at the start; he was then transferred in the 2nd Division and ran in the Sion Plate of 1¼ milese in which he led the way for nine furlongs and though he could not last very near hence he succeeded in placing third. Yesterday he made every post a winning post in the 1st Division of the Mahim Plate beating such champions as Krushan, Anaiza, Karikata and Hakum. I am therefore more convinced than ever that somehow or other the nefarious bucket shops had something to do with the running of that horse in the Bhuleshwar Plate. How they manage it I cannot say but I am told that humble individuals like barbers, "nalbands" and even mawalis are the agents that are employed to get round seyes, etc., when a horse has been heavily backed in the city. I hope this warning will keep those interestd on the alert when their horses are strong favourites in the city.

A good field started in the Croxteth Handicap, 6 furlongs, an event for horses that have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 since 31st March 1900. Pin Money was the street corner tip in this race, Florella also had a large following, Cracknell and Lomo were also well backed. Pin Money disappointed her backers as she could only come fourth. The race was a pretty tight one as the margin between the placed horses was very small. In this race ran an English horse by name Krushan; as Krushan the Champion Arab horse also ran in the last race this coincidence must have embarassed a little the book makers who might have mixed these animals. Lomo won easily from Florella.

Whit Week, the favourite of the day, ran nowhere in the Aryshire Plate which was won by Liberty. Arclight who is improving placed fourth.

Resident, Ferry Boat and Bismark declined in the 2nd Division of the Mahim Plate. This was the only race that afforded a little speculation to punters as more than three favourites were well supported. Dunbar, Lamington, Anxious, Khaboor, Mentor and Dartmoor had many followers. Anxious won comfortably from Cessation and Kitchener placed third.

Details:—

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Messrs N E Patel and A K Glasswala's HONEYSUCKLE, 8-2, Morris 1
Messrs A E Stephen and A K Essa's SANNAYET, 9-0, Bowley 2
Mr Goodwill's BALANCE, 7-12, S J Meekings 3
Messrs A M Shamlan and S N Mahomed's PALEFACE, 9-0, Barnett 4

Not run:—Tagamor.

The race:—From a fair start Balance closely attended by Subeh Pasha led the field. Sannayet, Aeroplane, Paleface and Honeysuckle were lying handy. Balance maintained his lead until the second enclosure where Honeysuckle overtook him. He was also passed in turn by Sannayet who made desperate efforts to get on terms with the leader who won comfortably by ¼ length, ¾ length, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 25 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45-8; Places Rs. 16, 18 and 37-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ..... Places Rs. 7-8, 10 and 15-8.

Favourite:—Honeysuckle.

Trainer:—Cumberally.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr S D Magarabi's WHITE ROSE, 8-2 ed 8-3, Buckley 1
Mr Malik's TANTALUS, 8-10, Morris 2
Mr M Goculdass' ADAR, 8-13, Huxley 3
Mr Felice's FAISAL, 8-2, McPherson 4

Not run:—Dervish and Clinker.

The race:—Tantalus showed the way to Adar, Faisal and White Rose. Limerick and Derwan brought up the rear, White Rose improved his position near the third furlong and entered the straight first. Going easy he won by 2 lengths. A strong tussle for second place resulted in Tantalus beating Adar by a neck, a head separated third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 25 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23; Places Rs. 11-8, 29 and 13-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ..... Places Rs. 6, 12-8 and 7.

Favourite:—White Rose.

Trainer:—Moosa.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr Jarulla bin Talib's FAREEK, 8-10, Harrison 1
Messrs S R A Wahab and M Shaffi's CUMMER, 9-4, Townsend 2
Mr Syed Rashid's SIR JAMAL, 9-0, Morris 3
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's MODERATE, 8-2, Buckley 4

Not run:—Ruby, Searcher and Assurance.

The race:—Malabar was the first to leave the gate hotly pursued by Fareek. Cummer was next. Sir Jamal was lying third last. Malabar retired after they had covered five furlongs and left Fareek with the lead which he maintained up to the finish. Sir Jamal covered much ground, but could only get third place. 1¼ lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 26 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21; Places Rs. 11-8, 14 and 13.

Favourite:—Fareek.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr R R S's BATHURST, 8-2, Hewitt 1
Mr R H Gahagan's FESTIVITY, 9-8, Herbert 2
Mrs M L Patel's MY PATSEY, 8-1, Purtoosingh 3
Mr R H Gahagan's KOI GRISON, 9-1, Donnelly 4

Not run:—Tagamor.

The race:—They were sent away on level terms. Bathurst at once went to the front, his nearest attendants being My Patsey, Some Scribe and Final Proof. Festivity and Roi Grison were not too prominent. Near the third furlong Some Scribe and Final Proof fell back. Bathurst rounded the turn first and made for home without being extended, a winner by 1½ lengths. Festivity made a late bid and secured second place. 1 length ahead of My Patsey. 2½ lengths third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 40 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 43; Places Rs. 15, 14 and 38.

Favourite:—Festivity.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Felice's RED FLOWER 7-6 car 7-7 Harrison 1
Mr Heath's KRUSHAN 10-2 McPherson 2
Messrs W King and V J Reed's TIT BITS 8 6 Townsend 3
Messrs A M Shamlan and S N Mahomed's KARIKATA 8-12 Bowley 4

Did not run:—Nevermind and Cairo.

The race:—Red Flower cracked the pace a couple of lengths ahead of Krushan, Anaiza and Tit Bits. Hakum brought up the rear. There was no change in this order till the bend where Anaiza dropped out. Red Flower entered the straight slightly ahead of Krushan. A fine race up the straight ensued Red Flower managed to pass the post a head of Krushan who was rapidly gaining on him 2 lengths separated second and third, 3 lengths third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 50 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 31/8 and Rs. 31.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. . Places Rs. 11/8, Rs. 26/8 and Rs. 13.

Favourite:—Karikata.

Trainer:—Mohamed Khailan.

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Mr P G Singhanee's LOMO 7-11 Townsend 1
Messrs G E D Langley and Tagore's FLORELLA 7-10 Herbert 2
Mr M Goculdass' CRACKNEL 9-6 Huxley 3
Mr Brave's PIN MONEY 8-9 Bowley ..... .

The race:—As soon as they were released Sunline and Florella assumed command. Lomo, Pin Money and Cracknel were their nearest attendants. At the second furlong Sunline shot her bolt and made way for Lomo and Pin Money. Lomo fought it out down the straight with Florella and succeeded in gaining the verdict by 3/4 length. Cracknel, coming with a strong rush deprived Pin Money of third place, short head, neck.

Time:—1 minute 17 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 15, and Rs. 19.

Favourite:—Pin Money and Florella.

Trainer:—A. Templeman.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs straight.

Mr. Vernon's LIBERTY 9-0 Lambert 1
H E Sir George Lloyd's FUSSY 8-0 Townsend 2
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's CERAGO 7-9 Harrison 3
Mr Heath's ARCHLIGHT 9-1 McPherson .. 4

The race:—Archlight and Liberty were the quickest away. The rest were all huddled up in a bunch. A furlong from home Fussy was seen to improve her position. They passed the post all close up. Won by 3/4 length, ½ length, ½ length, ½ length.

Time:—1 minute 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 27 and Rs. 26.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. . Places Rs. 17, Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 15.

Favourite:—

Trainer:—G. Patmore.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr M M Isfani's ANXIOUS 8-4 Robertson 1
Mr Dawoodbhoy Nensey's CESSATION 8-10 Morris 2
Mr Felice's KITCHENER, 8-4 Bowley 3
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's DARTMOOR, 9-10 Hewitt 4

Did not run:—Resident, Ferryboat and Bismark.

The race:—Mentor showed for a while but was soon headed by Khaboor and Dunbar. Anxious, Dowlat and Cessation were very prominent. After they had covered six furlongs Khaboor and Dunbar retired. At this stage Anxious assumed the lead with Cessation very close up. The two fought it out. Anxious stalling off Cessation's challenge to win by 3/4 lengths. Kitchener and Dartmoor came up late and finished third and fourth respectively. Head between second and third 3 lengths third and fourth.

Triumph took no part in the race.

Time:—1 minute 50 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 71/8.. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 21/8 and Rs. 52.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. . Places Rs. 16, Rs. 11, Rs. 32/8.

Favourites:—Dunbar and Cessation.

Trainer:—Dr. J. E. Bharucha.

"KESAREE" OF LAHORE REAPPEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

"The Kesari" has reappeared to-day after filing a fresh declaration of its new press for which Rs. 2,000 security has been paid.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR AND THE CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will please publish the following in your next issue.

The disgusted and dissastisfied President, Sir Sankaran Nair, who walked out from the Representative Conference on Sunday last has written a letter to the "Times of India" strongly criticising the resolutions passed by the conveners of the Conference and particularly Mahatma Gandhi's activities, at the same time hazarding what the Government—for the present himself—would have been pleased to accept and what not. Granting that Sir Sankaran has absolute right to hold his own views, could he honestly plead guilty to ignorance of the present temper of the people and the events which led to the holding of the Conference? He must have certainly known that men like Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, wielding as they are, independent views, could never have been a party to a resolution simply humiliating to the Government, as is termed by the illustrious Chairman, had it not been for sufficient reasons which are obvious to the meanest intelligence at present. Yet, it was Sir Sankaran Nair who protested against the action of the Government during the "Amritsar Massacre," who once presided at the Indian National Congress, and who is known for independent action. For such a man, to have taken to himself the august position of the Government of India to know what would be pleasing to them and what would not be, is an exhibition of a mentality not equalled in recent times.

Sir Sankaran and men of his ilk would soon be disillusioned as to the future of India. Whether the resolutions are acceptable to the Government or not, the country is earnest in establishing its right to govern itself. This could not be stayed either by Sir Sankaran Nair of for the matter of fact, any man on the surface of the earth, and it is too ridiculous to see an Indian expressing the views for which Sir Sankaran has made himself responsible. —Yours etc.

T. S. GOPAL KRISHNA.

Hughes Rd., Bombay.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Letting alone the questions of the necessity, propriety, and significance of the Malaviya Conference we venture to make a few common-sense observations upon the attitude shown by Sir Shankaran Nair.

The impatient withdrawal of his from the conference and equally impatient letter of his published in the "Times of India" exhibit, to say the least, an inopportune impulse of passion and total want of discernment of his own true position. In the first place, the conference essentially was of a deliberative nature and being covened at the instance of Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, and others in their individual capacity, its decisions had the value of recommendations and could not be binding upon anybody nor upon any party. Sir Sankaran was chosen by the conveners to preside and his duties at best are analogous to those of the Speaker. His ostensible business, in the conference of representative leaders of various shades of poitical opinion in the country, was to adorn the chair and regulate the debates. But instead of discharging these legitimate functions, it is extremely pitiable that Sir Sankaran should identify himself with a mission and should take a distorted view of the situation, distorted by prejudices and passioens. If he only had got rid of his pride, anger, and sectarian spirit, we believe, he would have been able to discern aright.

We can understand a leader like Mrs. Besant refusing to attend the conference, we can understand Mahatma Gandhi and his followers refraining from voting, we can also understand certain other leaders voting in their own individual capacity, but we utterly fail to understand the inconsistent behaviour of Sir Sankaran Nair. He did command reverence from all quarters; but some how he could neither rise equal to the expectations of the country nor equal to the sobre dignity and unbiassed temper that was expected of him as president of the conference.—Yours, etc.

S. V. PHADNIS.
R. K. DESHPANDE.

MORE PUBLIC MEETINGS.

27 MORE SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The Calcutta Congress Committee attempted to hold more public meetings today in defiance of Government notification. The police dispersed three meetings held at the College Square, the Beadon Square and the Harish Park and arrested fifty men including speakers and volunteers. The student community were much excited and attended in large numbers the meeting held at College Square. The University authorities suspended for the present the evening classes of the Law College.

Of the 43 men arrested for civil disobedience, 6 were discharged, 27 sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each and the rest to 3 weeks' simple imprisonment each.

LADIES OF LAHORE.

MOVE IN PROCESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

A procession of lady volunteers headed by Kumari Lajjawati, Principal of the "Kanya Mahavidyalay", Jullundur, and escorted by several Congress volunteers paraded Anarkali and parts of the Civil station to-day.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS COMMITTEE.

MR. J. CHOUDHRI EXAMINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 16.

Appointed by the Legislative Assembly on the motion of Mr. Samarth the Racial Distinctions Committee met this afternoon for three hours in the Committee Room of the Assembly Chamber and recorded evidence of Mr. J. Choudhri, Barrister, M. L. A., who represented the Indian Association of Calcutta. The Hon. the Law Member presided and the members were Sir William Vincent, Hon. Justice Shah, Mr. T. C. P. Gibbon, Dr. Gour, Mr. T. Rangachari, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. W. L. Carey, Mr. W. Muir Masson, Mr. S. R. Das, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Rai Bahadur Lalit Mohan Banerjee, Mr. Syed Sultan Ahmad, Mr. Abul Kasim, Col. Gidney and Mr. Percevai.

The evidence of Mr. Choudhri mainly related to the racial distinctions now prevailing in regard to criminal trials especially in connection with the system of jury. Asked by President Sapru, the witness said he was for doing away with the definition of European British subjects in section 4 and would not favour any amendments. The effect of this repeal would be that not only the chartered High Courts but also the Judicial Commissioners' and the Chief Courts would be at liberty to try European British subjects. If the difference in procedure of trial between the European British subjects and his Majesty's other subjects was done away with, he did not see any necessity of limiting the scope of section 22 relating to the appointment of justices of the Peace. If this Committee recommended the repeal of Chapter 33 and a resolution to the effect was accepted by the Indian Legislature, then he believed the Secretary of State would get the necessary sanction. Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be so widened as to give powers to all Courts, including the Chief Courts and Judicial Commissioners' Courts to issue writs of *habeas corpus* to Europeans and Indians alike. Europeans and Indians should be given the option of being tried by a jury or a single judge. But in all political cases, where passion and prejudice were likely to influence the jury, the witness would trust the judge.

Examined by Justice Shah, the witness could not say whether there was any distinction between a jury trial in the Presidency towns and that in mofussil places. Trial by jury was an antiquated method, but he did not think it was a failure.

Mr. Gibbons elicited from Mr. Choudhry that Indian Judges were somewhat averse to giving an extreme verdict, as they were generally prone to be cautious. Questioned, does your Association desire to take away the privilege enjoyed by the Europeans or does it desire to add privileges to the Indians? Answer both should be on the same level.

WHERE JURY SYSTEM IS HELPFUL.

In reply to Dr. Gour, the witness stated that ordinarily the jury system was helpful so far as Sessions Courts and District Courts were concerned, because it gave sufficient safeguards against failure of justice. If Indians were given the privilege of the same majority of jurymen from their own people as European accused possessed, that would not solve, but on the other hand, accentuate the racial distinction. Unless Chapter 33 was repealed, it was difficult to bring about better feeling between Europeans and Indians in the matter of criminal trial.

Sir William Vincent: "Do you think that an Englishman coming before a second or third class magistrate, who is ignorant of his customs and manners, feels diffident of getting justice or not? Answer—No.

Question: Do you suggest that if a European has got to have a common jury, he must take his chance whether it consists of a majority of Europeans or of a majority of Indians? Answer: Yes.

Question: Do you think that a common juryman in mofussil can understand the motive of an Englishman and adjudge his conduct properly? Answer: Don't think.

Question: It has been suggested to you, I think, it was by Mr. Rangachari, that because Indians are tried by Europeans, who are ignorant of Indian conditions, therefore, Europeans must be tried by Indians? Mr. Rangachari interposed. But in the same breath I asked it would be remembered whether there was any. Sir William Vincent mildly protested against this interruption and proceeding, asked the witness whether it was not proper to find remedy by securing to Indians a right kind of tribunal, rather than altering the status of Europeans. Witness replied that remedy lay in appointing proper persons and giving them proper training.

Question: Do the people in Bengal believe they get justice at the hands of European Magistrates? Answer: They believed they get justice.

SESSION JUDGES SHOULD BE EMPOWERED.

Mr. S. R. Das then questioned the witness at some length. Replying to Mr. Samarth, he stated it was desirable that all Sessions Judges and District Magistrates should be empowered to give punishment to European British subjects in the same way and to the same extent as to Indians.

Dr. Sapru: Am I right in understanding that your position is that although any safeguards may be provided in law against injustice or failure of justice in the trial of a European by a jury, yet Indian opinion would not be satisfied or placated, unless, what you call the special privilege of a European claiming to be tried by his own countryman, is done away with? Answer: Yes.

Question: Is it because that according to Indian opinion a European claims superiority? Answer: Yes.

Question: Suppose, there was no such claim of superiority, then, I suppose, the foundation for the prejudice would disappear? Answer: Yes.

The Committee then adjournede till to-morrow. There are so far twenty-one witnesses to be examined by the Committee.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

Mr. P. Kennedy, Chairman of the European Association, Behar Branch, Muzaffarpore, also representing the Behar Planters' Association, was the only witness who gave evidence before the Racial Distinctions Committee at its to-day's sitting. He had been practising in Muzaffarpore where there was practically no crime committed by his community except perhaps five or six cases one of which was obviously false. The European British Community was specially tenacious of the right to be tried by jury, a majority of which should be of their countrymen. This right he said was possessed by them in every country under the British Crown and he thought it would be exceedingly anamolous if this right was withdrawn from them in British India. He did not think that his community would raise any objection if jury trial was further extended in North Behar. It was the wish of his community to maintain what they had got and not to interfere with what their fellow subjects might get. So far as he knew the European Association would raise no objection to any Indian claiming, as a right, trial by a jury consisting of a majority of Indians. Replying to Mr. Samarth, witness said the present system of trial of European subjects by second and third class Magistrates with appeal to the District Magistrate was the cause of much dissatisfaction amongst Indians in North Behar. The bringing of false cases against Europeans was frequently resorted to and a European from his isolated position would, in such circumstances, be unfavourably situated.

Up to now his great protection had been the fact of a European being the District Collector who, it was believed, would take personal cognizance of any such charge. But in view of the constant teachings of racial hatred, preached in certain quarters, it would be contrary to all experience to assume that their evil effects had not penetrated amongst the subordinate judiciary, particularly the junior members. Mr. Kennedy denied that all right thinking Europeans desired that a European committing crime should escape punishment. All that they urged was that he should be tried by a court which was impartial and competent.

WHOM INDIANS PREFER!

Witness believed that the majority of Indian lawyers and people preferred a European Magistrate to an Indian Magistrate in criminal cases against an European, because the European Magistrate was better fitted to discover the truth or falsehood of a charge brought against a European.

Dr. Gour: "You know, under English Juries Act, an Englishmas may be tried by a purely Indian jury in England?"

Witness: "I am not an expert in English law but such a case has not so far occurred, and if it does, I have no doubt that steps will be taken that it does not happen the second time.

Sir William Vincent: "Do you think that Magistrates and Sessions Judges mete out substantial justice to European accused?"

Witness: "Yes, I do."

Question: "In a case where a European is a complainant and an Indian is the accused do you think that the Indian Magistrate favours the accused?"

Answer (after a pause): "I don't think."

Question: "Supposing an Indian who is fully consistent of European methods is appointed a magistrae in a case where a European British subject is tried. Would you still object?"

Answer: "I will have no objection to an Indian trying a European in small cases but the unfortunate thing is that Government does not appoint the right type of person."

Question: "You said that there is an uncomfortable feeling that in some unreported cases the accused might have been convicted where he had been acquitted. Having regard to this impression do you think that in some cases where Government feel that injustice has been done by the jury, they should appeal against the acquittal verdict of the jury?"

Answer: "I would allow the right of appeal only to the Crown and from the Sessions Court.

Question: "So, I understand, your position is this—that you would not interfere with any of the rights of the European British subjects at all except possibly the right of appeal from acquittals and the right of appeal in small cases or fines?

Answer: "Exactly."

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES

POOR COLLECTIONS AT GUNTUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

The Secretary Congress Committee Guntur wires the "Swarajya" that Guntur Taluq tax collections till now have come up to Rs. 600 as against two lakhs in previous years. The Guntur Taluq Conference will be held on the 22nd at Guntur. Santisena Bapatla Taluq is specially invited to attend the Guntur Conference to enable ryots to copy organisation and discipline.

A correspondent wires the "Swarajya" that non-paymest of taxes has commenced at Ongole Taluq. Many village officers have resigned. The Tahsildar is making efforts to collect revenue. When the attachments commenced village officers pleaded inability to carry on the attachments in Santhanuthalapaid the Tahsildar Circle Inspector and constables attached the property of two leading merchants here. Organised work is going on in Dudukur Firka and many other villages with the help of Santisena.

A meeting of ryots is announced for the 19th.

Arrests of workers seem to be imminent.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagenment.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha's lecture on "The Turkish Treaty—The Key to Eastern Peace", Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 20.

Corporation Hall Meeting to raise a Territorial Battalion, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 21.

The S. S. "Naldera" with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Swami Satyadev's lecture on "Centuries of India's Thraldom and Its Causes", Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, January 22.

Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation at 6-30 p.m., the Gloria Church, School Hall, Byculla.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	2 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	12 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	22 2

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay Peshwar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 25
Hathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Past passenger	21 30	7 5

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

PITAMBER, Mr. Jamnadas H.—Delivered of a son on the morning of Wednesday, the 18th instant, at Himat House, Chira Bazaar.

(DEATH.)

Chandraprabha—dearly beloved daughter, aged eleven, of Choonilal Devkaran Nanjee, died Wednesday morning.

MUSIC EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examination conducted by the Vidyalaya will commence on Friday the 20th instant at 3 p.m. sharp in the Vidyalaya's premises.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Delta with the outward mails of the 5th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday next.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Morarji M. Kamdar writes:—"I do not seek re-election at the ensuing General Election of rate-payers for the Municipal Corporation."

BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play at the Bandra Point on Sunday next (22nd instant) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), under the direction of Mr. P. C. Freitas.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

The adjourned meeting of the General Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League will be held to-day at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the League's offices at 309, Shroff Bazar. Members of the Committee are earnestly requested to attend.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A day's trip to Vihar Lake has been arranged for Sunday next (22nd instant). Subscription Rs. 3 per head excluding train fares to be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Camar Manzil, Khetwadi Main Road, on or before the 20th instant. Those wishing to join should be at Victoria Terminus at 6-25 a.m. (S. T.), to catch the 6-40 train.

CHARKA DEPOT.

The Charka Depot, opened by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has been transferred to Darya Mahal, Kalbadevi Road (near the Bhagirbhi Stores, Ltd.), from the Fanaswadi and Swadeshi Sabha, Fort. Those desirous of having "charkas", "falkas", spindles, cotton slivers, etc., are requested to avail themselves from the above address. All sorts of "charkas" from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6 are available. The Depot is kept open daily from 9 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

State telegrams at Indian Inland rates for Seistan, Birjand and Meshed are discontinued.

Rates for both private and State telegrams to these places will be the same as for other offices in Persia and routed via Karachi.

Private and State telegrams for Dundab will continue at Inland rates and will be routed via Quetta.

ANNIVERSARY OF LATE MR. MANSOOKH.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal the 20th anniversary of the late Mr. Mancherji Cawasji Mansookh will be celebrated at the Anjuman Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. M. D. Mistry and Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla will deliver short addresses. Dr. D. N. Patel will preside. The meeting is open for the Parsis.

SHRI KRISHNA AYURVEDA VIDYALA.

A new class for beginners in Ayurveda is to be started on Bombay from the 1st of February next. Those wishing to join should write to Vaidya P. W. Panse-Kandewadi, Girgaon, Bombay. He is conducting this Institution since July 921 without charging any fee. Theoretical and practical knowledge is given in Ayurveda and western medicine. A charitable Ayurvedic Dispensary is also being conducted for the practical knowledge of his students. We hope he will succeed in popularising among his countrymen the ancient and neglected Ayurvedic medical science of India.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.

A local train of the G. I. P. Railway, was running through Kurla Station at 6 30 p.m. on the 14th instant when a 'Purdeshi' named Bihari aged abont 30 jumped out of it and was injured. He was picked up and removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on the 17th instant.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. Fling, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Bihari, when the jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by his having jumped out of a moving train at Kurla.

NEW BOOKS

	Rs.	As.
GREATER INDIA By Rabindranath Tagore	2	8
A GUIDE TO HEALTH By Mahatma Gandhi ...	1	8
ATHICAL RELIGION OR NEETHI DHARMA By Mahatma Gandhi ...	0	6
TO THE STUDENTS By C. F. Andrews ...	1	0
THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIA By H. F. Hyndman ...	0	12
THE FAILURE OF EUROPEAN CIVILISATION By S. E. Stockes with Foreword by C. F. Andrews ...	1	0
NATIONAL SELF-REALISATION By S. E. Stockes ...	1	8
ESSAYS POLITICAL AND NATIONAL By S. E. Stockes ...	2	0
THE REVOLT OF THE EAST By Bernard Houghton ...	1	8

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Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the following instructions strictly and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

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The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

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It is desired that they should WRITE their full name and address on the coupon and preferably instruct as also at the same time about the remittance by a separate post card addressed to

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
"The Bombay Chronicle."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. RUTHNAM, (Bombay).—Miss Ronaldson did not suggest whipping the women, but the men who acted as procurers. We agree with you that the ideal remedy is that the women's customers should be arrested and punished.

S. H. JHABVALLA, (Bombay.—Your article is too rambling and too long.

JOHN DE SOUZA, (Versova).—We have already given sufficient prominence to the subject.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, January 19, 1922.

MISGUIDED.

It is quite on the cards that in the course of a day or two we will find Reuter's agency in London cabling to India the comments of certain London newspapers on Sir Sankaran Nair's ill-advised diatribe to which a local contemporary gave publicity on Tuesday and which Mahatma Gandhi answered in the "Bombay Chronicle" of yesterday's date. It is in this probability that lies the mischief which Sir Sankaran Nair's splenetic outburst may achieve. Its propaganda value in India to the enemies of National freedom is small, since India is not easily impressed or deceived by angry attacks on the Congress and Khilafat workers in which ridiculously unsupported charges figure. But what is euphemistically called the "Great British Public" is not in similar case. The G. B. P. is very easily misled by anti-Indian propaganda, and we may be almost sure that Reuter's agency or some Bombay correspondent of a London paper, or both, had hardly perused Sir Sankaran's letter before the cables were busy reporting its contents to Fleet Street. The report has doubtless taken the form of representing Sir Sankaran as a Liberal Nationalist whose gorge has been turned by the fanaticism of the Khilafat agitators and the "Nihilism" of the Congress demands—and to it the London Press will append grave leading articles misrepresenting the Indian Nationalist cause.

What harm this propaganda with which Sir Sankaran has obligingly favoured the reactionaries will achieve will, of course, not be lasting or permanent so far as India's struggle for freedom is concerned. But Sir Sankaran's letter may help to lengthen the struggle and may conceivably kill all prospects of peace being arrived at through a Round Table Conference. Mahatma Gandhi has already demonstrated the weakness and falsity of Sir Sankaran's effort, and his general demonstration is now most completely supplemented by the statement we publish to-day and in which Dr. Mahmud deals with such portions of Sir Sankaran's letter as apply to Muslim' and Khilafat workers. These refutations leave little scope to add to them since they are categorical and complete. But something may be said of the spirit clearly animating Sir Sankaran's hostility to the Congress and Khilafat movements. As the Mahatma has candidly stated, Sir Sankaran Nair obviously wrote his epistle in anger. Impatience and intolerance are writ large over the effort. We are inclined further to think that there is a suggestion of religious bias in the letter. His reference to "the well-known Mahomedan character" is insulting as much to Sir Sankaran Nair's countrymen generally as to Muslims and is unworthy of a thinking human being. As Mr. Natarajan says, "to generalise from the Moplah rebels to Mahomedan generally is wrong and cruel, and I deeply deplore the unfortunate use by one of Sir Sankaran Nair's eminence of a phrase which is as unjust as its is impolitic." In its entirety the letter is principally an attack on the Khilafat Committees and workers. Sir Sankaran Nair stoops to the unworthy method of tacitly attributing the Moplah rising to Khilafat propaganda. This he does by merely describing the Moplahs as "Khilafatists", despite the fact that the Khilafat Committees and leaders all over India and not excepting the Ali Brothers have both denounced the Moplah outrages and declared that the *prohibition* of Khilafat propaganda in Malabar was directly responsible for the outbreak. Had Mr. Yakub Hassan and other Khilafat workers been permitted to preach their doctrine of non-violence in Malabar, the outbreak would not have occurred.

We are inclined to fancy Sir Sankaran's references to the Malabar rebellion constitute the key to the entire letter. He is apparently among those who have been unduly influenced by accounts of Moplah outrages on Hindus. While Hindus all over India have expressed themselves as satisfied of the sincerity of Muslim denunciations of Moplah crimes, Sir Sankaran Nair permits himself to remain almost a fanatic in his attitude. While his motives may be sincere, his distortion of facts, so clearly revealed both by Mahatma Gandhi and by the statement we publish elsewhere to-day, does not suggest a very scrupulous study of recent history. We prefer to call his letter misguided, though many of our, countrymen will be inclined to take a less charitable view. The harm, we fear, has been done as is partly indicated by the result of the censure debate in the Legislative Assembly. Sir Sankaran has perhaps succeeded in slamming the open door in the face of those who hope for peace through Round Table Conference.

UNREASONING OPPOSITION

The opposition to Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill, both within and outside the Legislative Assembly, is now seen to be confined to two classes of Hindus, one consisting of persons like Mr. Rangachariar and Sir Sivaswami Iyer, who, while they cannot be described as being strictly orthodox, fear that the proposed legislation will undermine the Hindu joint family system by disturbing the existing law of inheritance, and the other consisting of purely orthodox persons who from sheer ignorance fear that the Bill aims a deadly blow at Hindu religion. There are a small class of non-Hindus like Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy and Mr. Hassanally who apprehend that if the Bill were passed inter-marriages of an "undesirable" character between Parsis and non-Parsis and Muslims and non-Moslims would take place disturbing communal harmony. Of all these objections, the only material one is that pertaining to the legal complications that may issue regarding inheritance. But if there is any valid ground for fear that Dr. Gour Bill, as at present drafted, will unsettle the existing law of inheritance among the various communities of India, it should not be impossible for the legal talent, which is available to both the houses of legislature, to shear the Bill of all its objectionable features during its progress through the Select Committee. Regarding the main principle of the Bill itself, it is both surprising and painful to note that there should be so much misapprehension regarding it even among highly educated Indians. As Dr. Gour has again and again pointed out, the Bill is only a permissive measure. No Hindu or Muslim or any body else will be under any obligation, if he or she does not desire it, to have social intercourse—let alone inter-marriage or inter-dining—with one who has married out of his or her particular community under the Civil Marriage Act. To pretend that there is anything offensive to one's religion, as such, whether Hindu, Muslim or Zoroastrian, in recognising the right of a fellow member of the community to marry the person of his or her choice, is to reduce religion to social tyranny of the worst sort. By allowing the existing Civil Marriage Act to be placed on the Statute Book, the various communities have already conceded this right to their members, though an unjust obligation has been imposed on the latter to make a public declaration of faith, which is insulting to their self-respect and which puts a premium on intellectual dishonesty. It is to remove this disability and concede to individuals their inalienable right as thinking and self-respective human beings, that it is sought to amend the existing law. It is to be earnestly hoped that the good sense of the Assembly will enable the Bill to be carried through.

Notes of the Day.

Great Britain, Armenia, and Turkey.

The "New Witness" of December 16 contains an article by Mr. Ernest H. Griffin, called "Armenia and the World Peace," which makes instructive reading. He begins:—

Between Turkey and England there has always been a sympathetic feeling, at all event up to the beginning of the Great War, when our blundering diplomacy almost forced the Turks into the conflict. Yet, once we had smitten the sword from her hand and she lay bleeding at our feet, we sought to impose upon her an unjust and impossible peace. It is not difficult to understand the reason for this when we consider the prejudice created in this country against the Turkish peope by the insistent and often unscrupulous propaganda of the Armenians. Before considering the alleged wrongs of the Armenians, it is well to remember that not only has our policy in the Near East shut that market to us, but the repercusion is felt throughout the Islamic population of the whole world.

Mr. Griffin then describes how intensely loyal to this country Indian Mohammedans were to Britain during the war, and how since, in view of the treatment of Turkey, they have been forced to change their attitude. He continues:—

British opinion with regard to its attitude to Turkey has been poisoned by reiterated stories of massacre, rapine and devilry; and amongst her traducers none have been so successful in their propaganda as the Armenians. It would be a difficult task, in so short an article, to deal with the alleged wrongs of this people prior to the Great War; suffice it to say that they were in continual rebellion against their suzerain, aided in this by the Russians, who kept them in a state of agitation for their own well-understood ends. Nor were Protestant missionaries free from blame, for they fostered revolutionary ideas and used their best endeavours to sap the authority of the Sultan. The Catholics seem to have acted more wisely: while guarding the interests of their flock, they maintained friendly relations with the government.

"Massacre" Propaganda.

Mr. Griffin instance some cases in which he says, Armenians, through their own treachery, have brought misfortunes upon themselves; and he concludes:—

The ferocious and bestial crimes alleged to have been committed by the Turks are paralleled again and again by the outrages that the latter assert have been carried out by the Greeks and Armenians. Surely British fair play should demand that we refuse to accept stories of atrocities circulated by partisans of either side unless they are authenticated by some such judicial and impartial enquiry as the Carnegie Commission on the conduct of the Balkan War, or the recent International Commissions on events at Smyrna and Yalova. The Indian Delegation invited to this country to advise His Majesty's Government on the subject of the Turkish settlement made an earnest and insistent demand for an enquiry into the question of massacres, and they openly declared that the Indian Moslems would consider that the Turkish nation had forfeited all title to their friendship and goodwill should the alleged unprovoked crimes against the Armenians be substantiated. The time has now come when all thinking people demand that all purely atrocity propaganda should be stopped and, by so doing, the ways made clear for a peaceful and permanent settlement in the Near East.

The Trials of our Ministers.

Mr. P. Ramarayaningar, Minister for Local Self-Government, Madras, recently paid a surprise visit to the Municipal Hospital at Rajahmundry and his remarks in the visitor's book are well worth reproduction here, indicating as they do the mentality of the average co-operating Minister:—

"Visited the hospital this morning. The building is in a bad state of repair. The in-patients are clad in khaddar, a kind of heavy rough cloth, when I understand is very difficult for washing. The patients too do not appear to be comfortable in their dress. The Civil Surgeon in charge of the Hospital and the rest of the staff seem to be doing good work, but they are greatly handicapped by the whimsicalities of a reckless Municipal administration."

(Sd.) P. RAMARAYANINGAR.

It is apparent from the words we have quoted that his prejudice against Khaddar has got the better of Mr. Ramarayaningar's sense of appropriateness of things. It is clear his ideas about Khaddar are based on no personal experience. Otherwise he would have seen that the roughness of Khaddar is confined to its outward appearance only, while, in fact, it is softness itself to the touch. We would strongly advise Mr. Ramarayaningar to give a trial to Khaddar for a week and we promise that he will feel more comfortable in it than in his tweeds, which, moreover, come from foreign countries. As for his fling at the Rajahmundry municipality, it is not the first time that he has indulged in such futile rancour against it. Recently while speaking in the Legislative Council on the desirability of enforcing the Oath of Allegiance on all members of local bodies, he characterised the Rajahmundry municipal council as steeped in "disgraceful disloyalty" for having observed "hartal" on the day of the Prince of Wales' arrival in India. It must be, indeed, a trial for an official of the type of Mr. Ramarayaningar to have to put up with Khaddar, which is an eye-sore to him, and refractory municipalities like that of Rajahmundry, inspite of his being the Minister in-charge of Local Self-Government! We deeply commiserate Mr. Ramarayaninger on his sorrows. Let him take consolation in the fact that his trials are as nothing compared with those of some of his brother Ministers in other parts of the country.

Political Prisoners.

We understand that Mr. G. B. Trivedi has given notice of his intention to move at the forthcoming session of the local Legislative Council a resolution recommending that "early steps should be taken to treat all political prisoners as similar prisoners are treated in England and that in the meantime facilities in the matter of food, clothing, lodging, interviews and communications at present given to European prisoners be given to such political prisoners." While all fair-minded people will agree regarding the need of Indian political prisoners being treated with the same consideration as is shown to offenders of the same type in England one fails to see what Mr. Trivedi means by suggesting that "in the meanwhile" Indian politicals should be treated on a par with the "European prisoners." The latter are mostly criminals consisting of thieves, swindlers, murderers and such-like moral derelicts. Does Mr. Trivedi suggest that political prisoners like Lala Lajpatrai and Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Ali Brothers should receive the same "comforts" as these criminals receive? No doubt, Indian patriots are treated worse than the worst European criminals in Indian jails but it is insulting to the patriotism of an Indian to suggest that his treatment should correspond to that of European criminals. Indian political prisoners must be treated like "politicals" in all civilised countries.

Municipal Vigilance.

The following communication from a resident of Gamdevi speaks for itself:—

"For the past four or five days one of the Municipal drains adjoining a building in Damar Lane has been leaking, with the consequence that a large stream of dirty water has been pouring into the lane day and night and has converted nearly three fourths of the lane into a perfect morass of stinking slush, rendering pedestrian traffic almost impossible. The Municipality maintains costly Drainage, Roads and Health Departments, but none of these latter have yet deemed it necessary to take any notice of the condition of things in the lane, though it should have been the duty of every one of them, separately as well as jointly, to put an end to the nuisance at the earliest possible movement. Each of these departments must be maintaining an inspecting staff, whose duty it is to take daily rounds of their respective quarters of the town to see if anything is amiss. But, apparently, everyone concerned, from the ill-paid mukadam to the over-paid head of the Department, is taking a nap, leaving the health of the City to its fate. Such is the vigilance of the Municipal Executive in "Urbs Prima in India." As for the so-called "City Fathers" and "representatives" of the tax-payers, such inconveniences are beneath their notice; as they do not affect *them*, since they neither walk nor reside in such humble localities. Moreovtr, if any slight nuisance occurs anywhere near where they reside, the executive is obliging enough to see that everything put right in no time and regardless of all cost."

DEATH OF MR. E. HOPKINSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd, 11.45 p.m. Jan. 18.

Death is announced of Mr. Edward Hopkinson, M.P.

DEATH OF GEN. SIR D. MCLEOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd, 11.45 p.m. Jan. 18.

Death is announced of General Sir Donald Sim Mcleod.

(Continued from Column 6.)

day to sever her connection with the British Commonwealth? So, what is the basis of your apprehensions, suspicions and pessimistic expressions? The great Gandhiji has not deluded India. It is India, that has noto followed Gandhiji fully and faithfully, or else she would have gained her goal to-day. But, pray, Sir Sankaran, what is your plan and panacea for India's amelioration and Freedom? Have you got it? Have you pressed for its acceptance? Have you left the India Office on account of its rejection? Are you going to try it in Indore? Be frank. Sir Sankaran, take your countrymen into confidence, and place before them your views and plans freely and fully, and so that they may understand you and your work correctly. India is fast moving. Will you, Sir Sankaran, step aside and belittle, or join the nationalist ranks and fight for India's Freedom?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

AN OPEN LETTER,

TO SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

Sir,—It is now well nigh three years, since you resigned your high office as the Executive member of the Viceroy's Council as a protest against the continuance of Martial Law in the Punjab. Your resignation was hailed all over the country; and you were feasted and fetted, congratulated and garlanded at all places, that you visited. High hopes were centred in you at the time, that you would represent India's case to the Secretary of State and to the Cabinet; and that you would fight India's battles in England with all the skill, strength and status with which you were endemed. But alas! The magic of Mr. Montagu proved over-powering; and you, Sir Sankaran, became his loyal lieutenant!

PUNJAB TRAGEDY.

And now, that you have opened your lips, will you please tell us freely and fully, whether you approve of

(1) The Dyer Debates in the House of Commons?

(2) The Dyer Debate in the House of Lords?

(3) The "Error of Judgment" pronounced by the Army Council in London?

(4) The continuance of Dyer's Pension from the Indian Treasury?

(5) The Dyer Fund and Dyer Memorial raistd by his Friends and Admirers?

(6) The retention of Mr. Thompson in the Punjab and Indian Civil Service? And

(7) The mining concessions said to be given to Mr. Johnson of the Punjab?

(8) Do you, Sir Sankaran, approve of the Government Policy of retaining the Martial Law Prisoners in gaol, despite the proclamation of King George issued in India in December 1919?

(9) Will you, Sir, tell us, what you have done in these matters, why was Lord Chelmsford extolled, O'Dwyor praised, and Dyer left free in the face of your scathing evidence against them? Was Mr. Montagu feeling shy or scared?

In any case, was it not like a vote of disapproval, if not of censure, of your resignation? And yet, you continued to be his lieutenant, which belive me, Sir Sankaran, simply perplexed all India.

TURKISH TREATY.

Surely, as the only Indian Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, you should have been in close touch with all matters appertaining the Indian sentiment during the Great War; and should be thoroughly conversant with the negotiations that passed between the Government of Lord Hardinge and Maulana Abdul Bari in 1915 and of the Premier's Pledge of 1918. Will you now tell us plainly:—

(1) Whether the Allies acted fairly in delaying the conclusion of the Turkish Treaty?

(2) Whether the Allies fulfilled the pledge given by the Premier to India?

(3) Whether the Allies were right in turning a deaf ear to Mr. Mahomed Alli's mission?

(4) Whether the Allied acted properly in switching off Mr. Chotani's Deputation;

(5) Whether the Allies did not help Greece? And

(6) Has not France made peace with Angora?

(7) Has not Italy arrived at an amicable settlement with Kemal Pasha?

(8) Who is then standing in the way of Turkish Peace? Will you, Sir Sankaran, tell us plainly and early?

SWARAJ.

And, pray, what have you done to hasten the attainment of Swaraj, since you became Mr. Montagu's lieutenant?

(1) Do you assert, that the Reforms are a success?

(2) Are the Councils in any way representative?

(3) Have they been able to minimise India's drain, India's burden, India's poverty, or India's suffering?

(4) How are they effective? And how can they save and salve India from economic ruin?

(5) And pray, Sir Sankaran, do you fully approve of the present system of Government its Constitution, Councils and executive machinery?

(6) What changes have you suggested or have in view for the early attainment of Swaraj?

CURRENT TOPICS.

And, Sir, do you approve of the imposition of the Press Act and Seditious Meetings Act? Do you approve of volunteer organizations being declared unlawful? If you do, will you, Sir, explain your reason? Surely, you should have noticed from the Moderate and Liberal Papers, that they thoroughly disapprove of the present Repressive Policy of the Government. Now as regards Malabar, may we know, Sir, whether you have been to the disturbed areas, interviewed leaders of all parties, and seen things for yourself? If not, what is the basis of your statement, that "horrid atrocities were committed by Khilafatists in Malabar"? You do know, Sir, that Khilafat activities were practically prohibited six months before the sad occurrences; and that Mr. Yakub Hussain and Gandhiji were disallowed from entering Malabar even to pacify the people! Will you not therefore state your experience, please? Have you, Sir, studied the whole case of the brave Alli Bros? Are you convinced, that the judgment is faultless? Do you assert, that "their case is not one that should be referred to any tribunal? Do you speak as a Lawyer, ex-Judge, or Diwan? Can you come to any decision, when they have not cross-examined the prosecution witnesses? As regards the Hindu-Muslim Unity and the Khilafat Gandhi understanding, do not the proceedings of the Congress, the Khilafat Committee and the Moslem League thoroughly bear out, that *India stands to-day for non-violent non-cooperation, and that it is not disposed to-*

(Continued in Column 5.)

FRUIT OF "CO-OPERATION!"

NO ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE?

MR. ISHWAR SARAN'S MOTION REJECTED.

OFFICIAL JUSTIFICATION OF REPRESSION.

MR. JAMNADAS OUT VINCENTS SIR W. VINCENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 18.

When the Legislative Assembly met at eleven this morning to debate on the censure-resolution, it presented a spectacle which is witnessed only on rare occasions. The crowded galleries and the full benches of the House truly represented the keen interest that to-day's discussion has roused both among our legislators and the public. Before the President took his seat, the members were busy in exchanging their views. The interested parties took occasion for canvassing, although the censure resolution is the only business of the day. The list of amendments, which number eighteen, suggests that a long debate would ensue. Mr. Maung (Burma) took an oath in Burmese and Sir Montagu Webb was also sworn in. Mr. Hullah presented the Select Committee's report on the Immigration Bill and Sir Malcolm Hailey presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the laws relating to income-tax and super-tax. Mr. Ishwar Saran then moved his censure-resolution.

MR. ISWAR SARAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ishwar Saran moved that this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council the immediate abandonment of the policy of repression inaugurated in the country.

Mr. Ishwar Saran began by assuring the Government of the anxiety of the House not to add to the bitterness and complexity of the present grave situation and to see that law and order was maintained. The decision of the non-co-operators to call out *hartals*, and the violence resorted to in Bombay and on other occasions must be condemned equally strongly. They must condemn also the Government repressive policy which had alienated all sympathy with the Government, had aggravated the evil it was intended to remove and which if persisted in, was bound to lead to a disaster. The application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act was most unjustifiable, inasmuch as, it had been used for a purpose quite different from the one which necessitated its enactment. Surely volunteer organisations, with their pledge of non-violence, were not the murderous associations which the act was intended to break. What further proof could there be about their non-violent activities than that respected leaders and thousands of others were being arrested without any serious trouble? He had seen with his own eyes aged people, selling "khaddar" and asking people to observe "hartal," being arrested. For those reasons eminent men, like Pundit Motilal Nehru, who could fill with honour any post open to Indians, were arrested, and with the result, that "hartals" were more complete than they otherwise could have been.

"N. C. O. CAN NEVER DIE."

Under the Seditious Meetings Act even all the Congress Committee meetings were declared unlawful and no wonder, therefore, that non-co-operators had accepted a challenge to their freedom of speech and freedom of associations. Jails were now no longer places of terror; rather, they were considered the places of pilgrimage. Continuing, the speaker said that even Sir William Vincent had, on March 23rd last year, said the same thing which the speaker was now emphasising. The Home Member had then said that a policy of repression would lead no where and it would strengthen the hands of non-co-operators whom they wanted to weaken and would precipitate disaster. What the Home Member said one year before had prophetically been proved as the result of a repressive policy. They must, therefore, change that policy at once. He appealed to the Government to bear in mind that non-co-operation was not a disease but a symptom. It could never die. Time should not, therefore, be lost to retrace their steps and to adopt a constructive scheme to meet the causes leading to non-co-operation.

DR. GOUR'S AMENDMENT.

When Mr. Ishwar Saran concluded his speech, the President said that he proposed to allow Dr. Gour to move his comprehensive amendment which covered the substance of all other amendments, with the exception of the one which stood in the name of Mr. Sarfaraz Khan. If, however, any member thought that his amendment was not covered by Dr. Gour, he could represent his point. Dr. Gour then moved his amendment, which he said he had been deputed to move by the Democratic Party of the House. The amendment runs: Whilst strongly deprecating the aggressive form of non-co-operation manifested by some non-co-operators, and resort to violence by them in some places, as also the menace of mass civil disobedience, this Assembly strongly disapproves of the recourse by the Government to a general policy of repression, without previously consulting this House and recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council the immediate abandonment of the policy of repression, inaugurated in the country, by reversing to the policy announced by this House on the 23rd March(1921; *i.e.* the release of all persons in detention and the convening of a conference, comprising the representatives of all shades of opinion, with a view to concert a practical plan for the restoration of peace in the country and for ensuring its political progress in consonance with its national aspirations.

DR. GOUR'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Gour on moving his amendment narrated at length the course that repression had taken since the Prince's arrival on 17th November. The hartal in Calcutta was so complete that the next morning the two Anglo-Indian journals of Calcutta flashed forth articles asking if the Government had abdicated its functions. This flashed forth articles asking if the Bengal clue was taken up by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce who wrote to the Government to launch upon repression. Soon after the Bengal Government with the previous sanction of the Government of India declared the volunteer associations unlawful.

Sir William Vincent:—"The facts are that the Bengal Government have taken the action without a previous sanction of the Government of India who did later approve the action of the Bengal Government."

Dr. Gour continuing said his charge against the Government was that knowing full well such extra expenditure, which the repressive policy must entail, had to be sanctioned by the Assembly, it did not consult the House before embarking upon that policy. On the other hand, it had approved the policy of the Bengal Government initiated because of the advice of the two Anglo-Indian journals.

President:—The Hon. Member must restrict his remarks to the actions of the Government.

Dr. Gour said what he wanted to drive at was that certain provincial Governments lost their heads. He commended to the House the action of the Bombay Government, which, despite bloodshed and violence, kept its head cool. The Behar Government had also given up their policy on the advice of the legislature. The Government of India should also see in time the evils of its policy and abandon it in favour of constructive suggestions put forward in his amendment. The volunteer associations were peaceful bodies and should not be penalized, but if its individual members committed wrong, they should be dealt with certainly. He added that men like Pandit Motilal Nehru could not be charged for abetting in the acts of violence on treasury benches (Applause). He asked habitually committed violence.

Concluding Dr. Gour appealed for release of all persons which would act as a palliative followed by summoning a conference to suggest the cure of the present crisis.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS' OPPOSITION.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas strongly opposed both the resolutions and the amendment and in so doing made a long speech which was appreciated by a section of the House, who often applauded portions of his speech. Mr. Dwarkadas began by depicting the gloomy outlook and the grave situation confronting the Government and the country. The Non-Cooperation movement was unconstitutional. In the words of Mr. Gandhi it declared a war, all non-cooperators being rebels. Its avowed object was no Government but anarchy and chaos. If, therefore, measures were taken by the Government to combat such a movement so that the peace of the country might be secured, surely that policy could not be termed repressive (applause). He asked the House not to forget the past, the Malabar rebellion and the unmentionable things that took place during the tile Bombay riot days should open their eyes to what was coming. Even the wife of their Deputy President (Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy) was stoned and luckily escaped from the clutches of the non-cooperators. Mr. Gandhi had a short memory but they should not forget the lessons after what had happened in Bombay. Other Provincial Governments could not sit with hands folded and allow repetition of the Bombay horrors. The Government had been extremely patient and forbearing.

Referring to the arrests of several leaders he begged the House not to mingle personalities with the issues before them. He regretted more than any other to find in jail men who should have found places on treasury benches (applause). He asked the House to believe him that he had done more than anybody for securing a conference and peace but he and others had failed for which Mr. Gandhi alone was responsible, for he had banged the door. Even the Bombay Conference had not succeeded. Sir Sankaran Nair had written to the Press that the conference could not succeed. "The course for the members" he concluded "is now clear they must either support the Government in putting down a movement which we all know is beset with disaster to the country or for the fear of losing popu-

(Continued on next page.)

consider is going [illegible] to this country. You are [illegible] either between Government of [illegible] or chaos and anarchy. I leave the choice in the hands of the House. I for one will unhesitatingly and empatically declare for the Government."

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer deprecated the attitude taken up by Dwarkadas. They should not say [illegible] which should injure the prospects of the Round Table Conference which he hoped would be convened soon. Mr. Dwarkadas may now thought fit to say that the Government's policy was not repressive, while by signing the address of the Malaviya deputation he had characterised the Government's policy as altogether unjustifiable (hear, hear). He said Mr. Gandhi was quite agreeable to a Conference and he was ready to suspend hartals, picketing and mass civil disobedience up to the 31st January and if the Conference materialised he would keep suspended those activities during the deliberations of the conference. He had brought a letter written by Mr. Gandhi to Pandit Malaviya about the conference. He wanted to take that letter to the Viceroy. He read it to the House, the important portions of this letter which ran: "What I mean is that until I am convinced that my demands are unreasonable, unjust or impossible of fulfilment, I would not recede from them. I would not consider the unwillingness of the Government or Parliament to grant any of these things to be a ground for reducing the demands. The value of a Round Table Conference consists in understanding each other's difficulties and of making allowances for them. Hence my insisting that Government must change their heart. If they entrench themselves behind their armed forces, the conference would be not only fruitless but mischievous. They must try to appeal to our intellect just as we must appeal to theirs. If the Government or anybody, therefore, shows that any particular demand is unreasonable or untenable, I would certainly give in as I did yesterday on the question of the motion of securing the release of political prisoners other than the two classes mentioned in the resolution No. 3."

A WARNING.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer continuing said there was nothing intrinsically wrong with the non-cooperation movement and cancellation would be achieved. They would never allow the Executive to be substituted for the Judiciary. If the present policy was persisted in, unrest would be enhanced and new jails would have to be built. Government, therefore, should seriously consider the question of a Round Table Conference.

A GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

Mr Abul Kassam appealed to the House to declare its conviction openly. There were only two alternatives—either they must go and join the non-cooperation if they believed honestly that it would bring good to the country or must support the Government in destroying that movement. There was no middle course and there should be no sitting on the fence. He thought Government's present policy had been ineffective and he wanted a change for effective weapons. But he must always support the Government in saving the country from anarchy. The House should not be afraid of those who were offering to go jails as guests of his Majesty's and the Government of this country. (Laughter). The resolution, if carried, would suggest that the House was in secret sympathy with the non-cooperators by trying to tie the hands of the Government while allowing the other party to go on using their armoury to bring about ruin of the country. The Round Table Conference suggested by so many members would be futile unless it was convened on a basis of a common formula. They would not influence the non-cooperators and it was, therefore, no use to ask Government to come to a conference. He narrated an incident of how the non-co-operators indulged in violence and threat when elections for the Reformed Councils were to be held. Some gentlemen met at his house among them was Mr. Abul Kalam Azad. Mr. Azad told them that those who stood for election should consider their lives unsafe. Now this was a typical instance of how the non-cooperators terrorised. In one instance, one member had to resign his seat on the Bengal Council because of terrorism of these volunteers.

At this stage the assembly adjourned for lunch.

GOVERNMENT VIEW.

Sir William Vincent expressed the Government view on the motion. He spoke at very length in defence of the policy adopted by Government.

Sir William Vincent said Government had not adopted any new policy but had only actively applied their policy towards Non-Cooperation as set out in their resolution of October 1920. They had always tried to avoid interference with the activities of Non-Cooperation so long as public peace was not disturbed and maintenance of law and order was not in danger and they had, in the words of the resolution, proposed to maintain it till non-interference with the activities of that movement meant criminal betrayal of the law-abiding citizens. After the Malabar rebellion which was due to Khilafat agitation and the bloody Bombay riots, wherein very considerable loss of life and property was incurred, after what had happened in other cities like Calcutta and Delhi, no Government could sit quiet and be charged for inertia and apathy. They were bound to take measures to see that the Bombay tragedy did not repeat itself. The Government had ample proof that the volunteers were habitually indulging in violence and intimidation. In one case the non-cooperators would not allow the burial of the dead who had the misfortune to be loyal to Government. But when that dead body was buried, the non-cooperators dragged out the grave the dead body. (Cries of shame). It was under such circumstances that non-cooperators forced the hands of the Government actively to maintain law and order. He appealed to them not to be carried away by sympathies towards some respected men now in jail. The Government as much regretted their arrests as anybody else. But he asked them to remember, that, whether it was a democratic or bureaucratic or autocratic Government, law and order must be maintained, and it was the part of the Executive of the Government to maintain it. They must not, therefore, refuse their support to the Executive which felt necessary to resort to certain measures in the interest of law and order. The Government had taken measures which it thought fit to adopt. Some part of the House had criticised those measures but no member had so far suggested an alternative course open for the maintainance of law and order. The Seditious Meetings Act was extended only to a few districts. The Criminal Law Amendment Act was enacted to combat anarachy and sedition and was at present applied for the same purpose though manifestation of that disloyalty was quite different from what it was ten years ago. Every lawyer could know that. It would have been impossible for Government to punish individual members of a volunteer association. They had to proclaim them. For they found that the precept and practice of non-violence were poles apart. They had been charged for not allowing freedom of speech and freedom of association. The Home Member asked whether that charge could be levelled against the Government or against the non-co-operators who would show no toleration towards those who differed from them. For instance, the Bombay riot was merely due to the fact that non-co-operators wanted to take vengeance on those who honestly believed in and went to welcome the Prince. The speeches of Moulana Abdul Bari and particularly of Moulana Hasrat Mohani had shown that violence was their aim.

Concluding, the Home Member said the country was faced with a grave crisis with civil disobedience and violence. He asked: "Are you now going to encourage bloodshed and all those who are working for disorder? It is for you to say whether consistently with your own allegiance to the Crown solemnly sworn in here, you can deliberately encourage those who intend to overthrow this Government by all possible means. Ponder over your responsibility. Take such action as might save the danger to your life, to your property, and to your honour."

MOTION NAGATIVED.

The Assembly after seven hours' debate rejected. Dr. Gour's amendment by 52 to 36 votes. The original motion of Munshi Ishwar Saran was also put and negatived by 53 to 38.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

QUESTION OF COLLATERAL SUCCESSION.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

DELHI, Jan. 17

When the Assembly reassembled after lunch discussion was continued on Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill. Mr. Zahiruddin gave his support to the Bill on the ground of the history of Mahomedan marriages in Hindu families which had taken place in the past and there was no harm if they took place in future. Moreover the measure was a concrete proposal for bringing about the much-talked-of Hindu Muslim unity. Mr. K. C. Nag emphasised that there must be a law on the Statute Book which should legalise marriages which even now existed though unrecognised by law.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy considered the question under discussion as one teeming with difficulties. He opposed the proposal as it would interfere with the provisions of the Parsees Marriage Law which they held sacrement.

Mr. Yamin Khan saw no reason why Mahomedans should oppose the reform urged by Dr. Gour. He said if Hindus did not like that a dissenter should inherit the property then they could press for a provision safeguarding their views about inheritance but they should not stand in the way of the Bill. Moreover the irony of the whole matter was that a Hindu could marry a girl in Europe and that would be a legitimate marriage in that country but the moment that person returned to India the marriage becomes illegal. This anamoly, he urged, should be removed.

THE LEGAL POINT OF VIEW.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer wanted the whole question to be looked at from the point of view of lawyer. The Bill, it could not be denied, did very seriously raise the question of collateral succession. He agree that the rights of the individual should be granted but that in the grant of individual rights the rights of society should be first safeguarded against the inroads by that individual. Now in the present instance, he would oppose the Bill as it stood but if Dr. Gour gave an undertaking that the rights of the society in the matter of collateral succession and other issues would be safeguarded, he would not oppose reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. Sir Sivaswamy pointed out that it would be, for instance, a cause of constant annoyance if a Hindu after marrying a Christian or a Mahomedan wife persisted in putting up at the residence of the joint family to which he belonged.

DEBATE POSTPONED.

Dr. Gour said that he was ready to give the required undertaking previded he could be sure that no further opposition would be made to reference of his Bill to a Select Committee. (Some cries of 'no no'). He added that from the dissentient voices, he felt that Sir Sivaswamy spoke only for himself. Dr. Gour then moved that the debate on his Bill be adjourned in order to allow time to his supporters and opposers to see if they could possibly come to some understanding. There was considerable opposition to an adjournment of the debate but when the motion was put to vote, the

HOWRAH RIOTS.

POLICE FIRING WITHOUT ORDER.

GOVERNMENT'S REGRET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The Bengal Government has issued a resolution on the report of the Magisterial enquiry into the riot at Howrah on the 4th November, in the course of which shots were fired by the police. His Excellency in Council accepts the conclusion of the District Magistrate that no order to fire was given but only an order to charge, and that a small number of armed police lost their heads and fired in the excitement of the moment. A considerable proportion of the armed force were men with a comparatively short period of service, they were surrounded by a threatening mob many times their number and were faced with a shower of stones, while some of their number had received very serious injuries. The Governer-in-Council regrets that their discipline was not sufficiently strong to prevent firing without orders and he recognises that the circumstances in which they were placed were sufficient to try the discipline of much more seasoned men. Eight men have been convicted for participation in the original attack upon the police and on the thana and have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered to execute bonds to keep the peace for one year after their release from jail.

ALLIED DEBT FUNDING BILL.

APPROVED BY U. S. A.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 19.

Washington.—The Finance Committee of the Senate has approved the Allied Debt Funding Bill with a few modifications, notably the elimination of the original provision fixing the rate of interest at not less than five per cent. The Senate has adopted a resolution asking the State Department to furnish information with regard to financial affairs of the European Governments, especially concerning expenditure for military purposes.

CHINESE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

REVISION ACCEPTED BY FAR EASTERN COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 19.

Washington.—The Far Eastern Committee has adopted the agreement for revision of the Chinese customs tariff to make the rate equivalent to five per cent. The Commission, representing all interested powers, will meet at Shanghai as early as possible to effect revision, which is to be completed in four months.

Mr. Hughes, in the course of discussion on open door in China, said that his Government did not propose to participate or acquiesce in any arrangement purporting to establish favour for foreign interests or superior rights respecting commercial or economic development in the designated regions in China.

CHINESE SEAMEN'S UNION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Recd, 11.45 p.m. Jan. 18.

Hongkong.—The Chinese Seamen's Union has declined arbitration and existing deadlock, therefore, continues.

SPANISH CRISIS PACT.

CIVIL AUTHORITIES VINDICATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 19.

The clash between the civil and military authorities in Spain, which evoked the recent crisis, has resulted in the vindication of the former. All officers, committees or so-called juntas have now signified their submission to the constituted authority, whereupon the Maura Cabinet, including Sr. Lacierva, Minister of War, have agreed to remain in office.

PREMIER MAURA WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Recd, 11.45 p.m. Jan 18.

Madrid.—Premer Maura has withdrawn his resignation.

SOUTH AFRICA REPATRIATION.

"NATIVES," MARSHALLED FOR ENTRAINMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Recd, 11.45 p.m. Jan. 18.

Johannesburg.—The question of repatriation of natives has now reached a definite stage. Large batches have been marshalled in compounds for entrainment to various destinations in South Africa and the Portuguese East Africa.

"THE KHILAFATISTS"

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S "FACTS."

DR. MAHMUD'S REFUTATION

The following statement dated Bombay, January 18 is issued by Dr. Syed Mahmad of the Central Khilafat Committee in reply to Sir Sankaran Nair's letter to the "Times of India":—

Sir Sankaran Nair in the course of his letter to the "Times of India" refers more than once to the Khilafat movement and agitation. In each such reference his facts are sadly at fault as the categorical refutation, we publish makes clear.

(1) Sir Sankaran states:—"With regard to the Khilafat matter Mr. Gandhi said that the French must leave Syria."

If there is any sincerity in the much-boomed "change of heart" in the British Government towards the Islamic world, insistence on the evacuation of Syria by the French will prove it. It is an open secret that Britain disapproved of the French occupation of Syria but had to allow it because the French would otherwise have protested against the British occupation of Palestine and Irak. If the British Government is sincere in its professions of goodwill towards the world of Islam it will be in its best interest that, while the British evacuate Palestine and Mesopotamia, they insist on France leaving Syria.

(2) Sir Sankaran Nair says:—"They (the Khilafat agitators) in other words, the Muslims of India want England to leave Egypt."

This is not included in the Khilafat demands. In a manifesto recently published by the Central Khilafat Committee the grant of independence to Egypt was urged because, as stated above, India's Muslims have of late been told many times that England desires to conciliate the world of Islam. The manifesto stated that only by honest friendly actions, such as the grant of independence to Egypt, could England hope to convince the Muslims of India and the world that she was sincere. Incidentally the independence of Egypt had already been practically promised by England in the Milner recommendations—at least that is, how the Adly Pasha delegation regarded the position as did the people of Egypt.

(3) Sir Sankaran refers to "Khilafatists" as being "in rebellion in Malabar." The Moplahs are Khilafatists only in that they are Muslims since every Muslim must believe in the Khilafat doctrine. To suggest even vaguely that they have any connection with or support from, the Khilafat movement proper is false. Sir Sankaran Nair's description of the Moplahs as "Khilafatists" is such a suggestion, and is therefore false as the Khilafat Conference at Ahmedabad and countless meetings and manifestoes previous to this have already made clear.

(4) Sir Sankaran Nair states that Moulana Hasrat Mohani's Presidential speech at the all-India Muslim League's sessions "represents the views of the Ali Brothers.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani's speech represents the views of none but himself and those who think with him. He was not authorised to speak for the Ali Brothers who believe firmly that the policy of non-violent non-co-operation is the only possible one for Muslims to adopt under the circumstances.

(5) Sir Sankaran Nair states:—"In view of the promise of Mr. Gandhi that he would obtain Swaraj within a year if his method of non-violent agitation is followed they (the Muslims) did not press for violence. That year has now elapsed, and the Mussalmans feel that the pact with Mr. Gandhi is over."

This is a direct misrepresentation as the proceedings of the Khilafat Committee at Ahmedabad make clear to the most unintelligent. The Khilafat Committee in alliance with the Congress has accepted the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. While Muslims cannot adopt non-violence as a religious creed, they have adopted it as a political one and the only possible, expedient for the time being whereby their agitation may well succeed. They made no compact of non-violence for a year only. So long as Muslims remain in the Nationalist movement they will abide faithfully by this movement's laws—the chief of which is non-violence.

(7) Sir Sankaran Nair states:—"No minimum demands should. . .be insisted upon with reference to the Punjab Khilafat or other matters."

The "minimum" of the Khilafat demands—these are imposed not in a bargaining spirit but as a religious obligation. Less than these Muslims cannot acquiesce in and remain true to the faith. Even the Ali Brothers cannot reduce these as they are a part of the Faith.

In conclusion, had the Muslims desired to throw out the main Congress Resolutions at Ahmedabad regarding non-violence, they could have achieved this. The Congress Creed stipulates that no resolution can come up for discussion in the Congress if two-thirds of the Muslim delegates present oppose it. With regard to Moulana Hasrat Mohani's views, he did not advocate either violence or separation from the Empire. He merely advocated the acceptance of these as possibilities to be anticipiated, however faint the anticipation.

A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 19.

In the message from Peking dated 16th January please read as follows:—

"Changtsolin, Governor of Manchuria has large forces with which to oppose Wupeifu."

"MEGALOMANIA."

"MR. GANDHI'S DISEASE."

CONFERENCE RESOLUTION NEGATIVED IN UPPER HOUSE

SEPARATION OF BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

In moving his resolution for a commission over the separation of Burma from the rest of India, the Hon. Mr. Maung Po Bye made his speech while sitting, as he was suffering from some trouble in his leg. He said that the Burmese had a very strong national sentiment and they wanted to preserve their race and nation in their own country. It was very desirable that owing to her special and distinctive needs, Burma should work out her own salvation and for that she should first of all have a permanent representation with the Government of India as well as with the Home Government in order that her interests did not suffer for want of adequate representation. At present Burma had no representation with the Home Government or India, there were only two in both the Houses of Legislature. In the Executive side there was not a secretary nor a member. There were Indian representatives in the Secretary of State's Council, in the Standing Committee of Indian affairs, in the Imperial Conference and in the League of Nations. But he asked whether they ever set foot in Burma. Similarly he had known of no instance in which the Executive members of the Government of India ever visited Burma for acquiring a first-hand knowledge of the Burmans. There was absolutely no reason to think that the Burmese civilisation was in any way behind that of any Indian Province. On the other hand, Burma could show that her people were highly educated in their own vernacular before the advent of the British rule, and in 1881 the school-going percentage in Burma was 16. The country was replete with agricultural and industrial and mineral resources for a development much greater than most of other provinces. And Burma should be denied of working out her own destiny. If India required Dominion Home Rule and Independent Fiscal Unit, Burma required them more urgently in order to stem the tide of depredations on her economies. If India was exploited by the Europeans, then Burma was exploited by the Europeans and the Asiatics fourfold heavier.

FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

Referring to financial relations between the Burma Government and the Government of India, Mr. Maung Po Bye asked why the Burmans should go on paying taxes higher and higher in order to make up sufficient fund for India, while some other Provinces were let off paying contributions, although very a favourable percentage of taxation existed in them. He claimed equal treatment and nothing else. There was another very important point of financial arrangement to be arrived at, namely, the cost of maintaining a large force of military police for the defence of Burma. He urged that the military police, so far as Burma's Frontier Defende was concerned, should be paid entirely out of the Imperial fund, and the Burma Government should only pay for the civil police. There was a large military force of Burma made to serve in Europe and Mesopotamia during the war and some battalions had not yet returned. Burma's expenditure out of Provincial revenue in the matter of equipment and payment of pension for such a force should be adjusted.

NOT TO BE ALTOGETHER SEPARATED.

In conclusion, he urged that Burma should be separated from India except for navy, army and foreign affairs which should remain with the Government of India, as hitherto. The Burmese representatives with the Government of India and the Home Government should take no part in the administration of Indian affairs, nor the Indian representatives of other Provinces in that of Burma and Burma's representatives in the Indian Legislative Chambers must retire altogether. The Secretary of State for India must be the Secretary of State for India and Burma and the Governor-General should be the Governor-General of India and Burma. Dominion Home Rule should be introduced at an early date and the Governor and the Executive Council should have reserved subjects as the Home Government might decide in all these and other undertakings. The Burmese required goodwill and co-operation of the Europeans and Indians.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna, speaking on Mr. Maung Po Bye's resolution, advised the mover to let the recommendation for a commission of enquiry stand over till the Government of India were able to find out if the scheme of separation adumbrated by the mover, was shared in by the majority of the people of Burma.

NOT THE OPPORTUNE TIME.

After Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Mr. Lalubhai had taken, Mr. O'Donnell, Home Secretary, opposed the resolution pointing out that this was not the opportune time for the appointment of a commission, whose enquiry on such general subjects, as finance currency, military, defence, etc. must necessarily be of a difficult and protracted character. He reminded the House of a similar resolution moved recently in the local Legislative Council where the view of the non-official members was that although separation was the ultimate destiny of Burma, the present was not the moment. That was also the view of the Local Government.

Mr. Maung Po Bye, winding up, observed that he wanted only an enquiry to collect information leading to the separation of Burma in due course and not immediately. The motion was put and lost.

INDIAN ARMS ACT.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha moved the following resolution:—This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to exempt from the operation of prohibitions or directions contained in the Indian Arms Act of 1878 or the Indian Arms Rules (a) the head or the manager as well as (b) other major members of those joint Hindu families which pay Rs. 200,000 or over as land revenue.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Mr. Aminul Islam supported the resolution.

Mr. Raza Ali opposed the resolution on the ground that there must be equality for all and not special treatment only for particular class.

After Mr. O'Donnell had briefly replied, the motion was pressed to division and lost, nine voting for and twenty-two against it.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna then moved that the Governor-General-in-Council should convene immediately an informal joint sitting of both the Houses of Legislature, excluding Press representatives and visitors, to settle on what lines a Round Table Conference and all party leaders should be held.

He said the situation in India to-day was perhaps as critical as it might have been at any time during the British occupation, not excepting the Mutiny period. Great Britain had helped to awaken India by opening the doors of Western education and ever since India had been struggling to obtain constitutional self-government. The acceptance or otherwise of the pronouncement of the 20th. August 1917 constituted the main point of difference between the political parties. In this grea country the spirit of nationality was much awakened that what the Governmen thought was generous gift in 1919 was rejected wholesale and scorned at by one section of the public whilst the other was already clamouring for further substantial instalment of reforms. The work done in the Councils during the last one year had been considered eminently satisfactory and some of the leading members of legislature now held the opinion that the tactics recently adopted by the Government were by no means conducive to the best interests of the country.

The recent events had given the Non-co-operation movement a greater force and the movement gained the acceptance the more readily when its doctrine was translated into the gross and degenerate forms in which they witnessed it in Malegaon, Dharwar, Bombay and Malabar. There was no denying the fact that the hartals had grown in number and increased in significance. It was equally correct to say they were the outcome of the tactics of terrorism and inflammatory propaganda practised among the ignorant and unthinking public and those who advocated civil disobedience did not pause to think it could only lead to civil war and bloodshed. If the Government were of opinion that their repression might bring quiet and chasten India, it could only do so for a time. A panicky pessimism helped nobody but the revolutionaries themselves. Government could not afford to disregard the views of the moderates leaders who had stood by them and who had no sympathy with the non-cooperators and violence and it was manifest that these Moderate leaders disapproved of the wholesale arrests and other forms of drastic action. The Criminal Law Amendment Act was passed for the action against the revolutionary societies and the bomb throwers and the Government ought not to have resorted to it in prescribing the volunteers bodies against which ordinary law should have been applied. The indiscriminate arrests and sentences of imprisonment for maximum periods for political offenders had alienated the sympathies of even large numbers of those who were opposed to Non-Cooperation movement. The Viceroy's Calcutta speech had not closed the door for a Round Table Conference and Mr. Gandhi had promised at the Bombay Conference to stop at least for a while hartals, picketing of liquor shops and civil disobedience, pending the reply of the Government. If a Round Table Conference be summoned either in pursuance of the request of the Bombay Conference or in pursuance of his resolution, it would not be able to effect much unless it was determined before hand how and or what lines and for what ends it was to work. The Round Table Conference must consist of representatives of each of the Government of India Legislature, of the Moderates and of the Extremists, all these groups being represented by six or eight representatives each. If a settlement acceptable to all four parties were reached, the Conference would be a great success. Mr. Sethna had heard Mr. Gandhi at the Bombay Conference and his view of Mr. Gandhi was that he was suffering from Magalomania. The views expressed by Mr. Gandhi in the Committee were enough to show that while the Congress had appointed him a dictator Mr. Gandhi considered himself a dictator of all Asiastic subjects. Mr. Gandhi was not only an idealist but also a great tactician and he would really climb down by finding a good excuse as he had often found in his Non-Cooperation movement. If Mr. Gandhi attends then well and good, if not, even then it will be necessary in its own interest to convene a Round Table Conference because even if it fails the position of the Government will greatly improve. The visit of the King Emperor, in 1911 was associated with reversal of the partition of Bengal and let us hope a constructive policy will signalise the visit of the Prince of Wales.

MOTION DEFEATED.

By a majority of thirteen votes the Council of State defeated at to-day's meeting Mr. Pheroze Sethna's motion for an informal sitting of both the Houses of Legislature to settle on what lines a Round Table Conference of all the party leaders should be held to consider the political situation.

"NO REPSS ON!"

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

DELHI, Jan. 17.

The first meeting of the Council of State was held this morning in the newly built, chamber attached to the Metcalfe House, Sir Alexander Muddiman presiding. Attendance was poor and business was formal and began with the administration of oath to Mr. S. P. O'donnell, Messrs. Barua, Nayhew and Techand, General Edwards and Major Mahmad Akhbar Khan. Sir Christopher Needman an ex-M. P. for Manchester was present in the visitors' gallery. The President paid an eloquent tribute to the late Mr. Hadow who could not take seat in the council owing to illness last year though he was present in Delhi. Though a European, he was elected by the Assam non-Mahomedan constituency and enjoyed their confidence. The President felt sure that this Council would wish him to communicate its expression of sympathy to the family of the bereaved.

Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan voiced the feeling of the House by expresing their cordial and heartfelt congratulations to the President upon his recently conferred honour and observed that he had deserved it. As an exalted President of this Council and for his meritorious services in connection with the Reforms, India was grateful to Sir Alexander (applause).

Sir Alexander Muddiman thanked the members for the cordial way in which they had congratulated him and observed that the honour conferred upon himself and the President of the Assembly was one more manifestation of great interest and sympathy which His Majesty the King-Emperor extended to the working of the new constitution (applause). In conclusion the President referred to the various distinguished marks of honour conferred on Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Hon Mian Sir Mahamad Shafi and Sir Alexander Froom and said that they were well deserved. The President next thanked the Hon. Mr. Sarma, Mr. Keeling and his professional staff and the contractor for the expedition of the construction of the council chamber which, though damp, was good enough for the disposal of business.

The interpellations in the Council of State, occupied nearly twenty minutes. The Hon. Maharaja Shashi Kanta Acharya Chaudhry's questions topped the list but as he was not present to put them the President explained to the House the inconvenience caused by such absence and said that in future members who could not be present to ask questions should themselves give private notice to the members of the Government in order that the latter might not be put to the trouble of having to come unnecessarily.

EUROPEANS IN THE SERVICES.

Sir Alexander Murray asked whether the Government adhered to the policy that a strong element of Europeans was required in India's public services. In reply it was stated that the orders passed not long ago by the Secretary of State provided for the recruitment of a considerable European element. However, the declared policy of the Government, namely, the progressive association of Indians with the administration implied that the percentages at present fixed would be subjected to re-examination from time to time in the light of future developments.

Mr. Moncrieff Smith replying to Lala Sukhbir Sinha said that Governmenet do not propose to erect in Simla a chamber for the Council of State in the neighbourhood of the existing Legislative Assembly Chamber which is designed for temporary use only. Should it be decided hereafter to erect permanent legislative chambers in Simla the question of locating the chamber of this Council in proximity to that of the Assembly will be considered.

"CANNOT BE CALLED REPRESSION."

Replying to the same member Mr. O'Donnell, Home Secretary, said that the Government of India could not admit that action taken under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act could properly be described as the adoption of a repressive policy. It had been directed solely to the prevention of violence, intimidation and disturbances of peace. The responsibility for the maintenance of law and order rested on the Executive Government. Mr. O'Donnell further said that Government must decline to make any statement regarding the point whether the Government of India had consulted the Secretary of State in this matter and whether all or which of the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council were in favour of it and who opposed it.

After questions Hon. Sir Mian Muhammad Shafi anounced the receipt of a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Prince of Wales signifying assent to receive the welcome address of the Indian Legislatures.

THE ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE.

Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, one of the panel of chairmen, in moving for the adoption of the joint address of welcome which was adopted by the Legislative Assembly said that it gave expression to the appreciation of the whole of India for the great benefits which the British people had conferred on this country. Before the British came to India she was strewn with wreckage of Empires, and there was no law and order. But the British within a few decades evolved order out of chaos and set India on the path of progress and prosperity. An era of peace was inaugurated and there were all-round phenomenal improvements. In fact, Indians were awakened from long slumber and made to realise their destiny and feel those impulses which awakened and enlightened nations: furthermore, India was made to take her position among the great nations of the world. Queen Victoria of blessed memory was the first to initiate the admirable policy of sending her son to visit the Indian Dominion and then both King Edward and King George visited India and were accorded enthusiastic receptions. The Prince of Wales was now shortly to visit Delhi, and it was their bounden duty to give him a rousing re-

(Continued in Column 6.)

FRUIT OF "CO-OPERATION!"

(Continued from previous page.)

House by 30 to 28 votes agreed to a postponement of the debate.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

The next motion stood in the name of Mr. Abdul Kassam for reference to a Select Comittee his Bill to provide for the registration of Waqf estates and a proper rendering of the accounts by Mutwallies of such estates in British India. Sir William Vincent informed the House that Government had so far received opinion of three Local Governments on the Bill, and it would be advisable to postpone it. On the motion of Mr. Kassam, the House accordingly postponed commitment of the Bill to a Select Committee.

The House next agreed the introduction of his Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 so as to enable all High Courts to issue directions in the nature of Habeas Corpus in case of all persons over whom they have jurisdiction, original or appellate. The mover said experience had shown that such an extension was necessary.

Lala Girdhari Lal Agarwalla wanted leave for the introduction of his bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in order to enable the Courts to arrange for the cost of defence in cases where pleaders were appointed as guardians. Under the existing law, courts were empowered to arrange for costs if the guardian be one of its officers. But the mover proposed to extend the courts' power in cases where a pleader was appointed guardian.

Dr. Sapru, Law Member, opposed the motion as the Bill was superfluous and unnecessary, inasmuch the courts already possessed the powers it was proposed to empower them with. The House thereupon did not agree to the introduction of Mr. Agarwalla's Bill.

AMENDMENT OF INTEREST ACT.

The last item of the agenda stood in the name of Khan Saheb Maulvi Abdul Qadir who wanted leave to introduce his Bill to amend the Interest Act 1839. Under this Bill, the mover wanted to enact that no creditor, whether of a secured or unsecured loan, shall be entitled to recover by a suit interest in excess of the principal amount due at the date of the suit.

Sir William Vincent sympathised with the mover, but opposed his Bill which was open to serious objections. He said it would not be right to think of the Bania as a race of blood suckers. The Bania was the backbone of the agriculturist and any measures designed to oppress him would make business of the country impossible. Government had not overlooked the interests of the debtor. Only recently, in 1918, they had passed a measure, for which he was responsible, giving ample powers to courts to deal with inequitable transactions and luxurious loans .No purpose would be served by the re-opening of the question which had so recently been thoroughly dealt with. The motion of Mr. Abdul Quadir for the introduction of his Bill was then put and rejected.

It is understood that out of the seven members elected for the Standing Orders Select Committee, three, Messrs. Ginwala, Subramanyam and P. L. Misra were the nominees of the Democratic Party of the Assembly.

ASSEMBLY ADDRESS TO PRINCE.

THE TEXT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 16.

In moving the proposition of the address, Sir Jamsetji said: "The Crown has always been the bulwark of hopes and aspirations of the Indian people, and in the hour of India's need her august Sovereigns had always endeavoured to promote the best interests of the country. As an example, the Proclamation of 1858 by Queen Victoria and the King-Emperor's part behind the scenes for the formulation of Reforms calculated to put Indians firmly on the path of Self-Government. The heir-apparent to the throne might thereafter be always assured of India's heartfelt devotion and loyal welcome. He was a charming personality that captivated all wherever he went. No wonder if peoples of all parts of the Empire vie with each other in honouring him. But they could not ignore the fact that there was a section of countrymen who refrained from participating in the celebrations. The great consolation, however, was that even this section had given an assurances that there was no intention to show the slightest disrespect to the Prince. But they took up the attitude to demonstrate its political view. The draft adress has given expression to the legitimate aspirations of the people that India should take her proper place as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations and should be a Self-governing Dominion. That was the goal of all—Co-operators, Non-Cooperators, and the Government. The difference was only of the ways and means. But it was hoped that statesmanship and sagacity would remove these differences and peace be restored before His Royal Highness leaves the Indian shores. (Applause).

TEXT OF ADDRESS.

The address runs as follows:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

We, the members of the Indian Legislature beg to tender to Your Royal Highness our most respectful and cordial welcome to this country of ancient civilisation and culture, the brightest jewel of the British Crown.

2. Your illustrious ancestor Queen Victoria, the Good, who was the first British Sovereign to assume direct away over this land endeared herself to the people of India not only as an embodiment of the highest Indian ideals of wife and mother, but by the deep and abiding interest she took in the contentment and prosperity of India, nd by her statemanlike conception of the obligations of the British Crown towards every members of a vast Empire. Her remarkable capacity for identifying herself with the interests of her distant subjects of diverse races and creeds was never better displayed than in her gracious Proclamation of 1858, breathing sentiments at once lofty and inspiring in the noble words: "We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to allow our subjects. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward." Further signal proofs of her affection for the people of India and of her desire to create personal ties of attachment between them and the Royal House were from time to time were furnished with her wishes, by the members of her family.

"Following in the footsteps of your august father and grandfather, Your Royal Highness has resolved to acquire a first-hand knowledge of the peoples and problems of the many and varied countries which owe allegiance to the British Crown, and over which Your Royal Highness will, in the fulness of Providence, be one day called upon to reign. In the fulfilment of this resolve, you have already visited the great Self-Government Dominions of the Empire with a generous disregard of the demands of your time, energies and health. It is a matter of the deepest gratification to us that the rest, which Your Royal Highness has been allowed to enjoy after the strain and fatigue of your previous tours, has now enabled you to accept the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy and carry out your intention of paying a visit to this great land.

"The visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor, your beloved father has cemented the bonds of sympathy and affection between the Royal House and the people of India, and the message of hope brought to us last year by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has been a source of inspiration and encouragements to the people and the legislatures of India.

"A new era has been inaugurated by the recent constitutional reforms heralded by the ever memorable Royal Proclamation of 1919 and supported by the declared resolve of the Imperial Parliament to enable India to attain the goal of responsible Government. The Legislatures of this country are applying themselves to the task of utilising to the fullest extent the opportunities afforded to them for promoting the welfare of the country and demonstrating their capacity for working the new representative institutings, in the confident belief that the passage from the present transitional form of Government to full Responsible Government will not be long delayed.

"The people of this country are eagerly looking forward to the day when India will take her proper place as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations when she will be a Self-Governing Dominion under the aegis of the British Crown and when the India Nation will speak in the Councils of the Empire through the voice of her chosen ministers. We trust that in our loyal and constitutional labours for the realisation in the near future of the aspirations and support of His Imperial Majesty and the British Nation.

"We hope that Your Royal Highness will be able to carry away the most pleasant recollections of your visit to India, and that with the sympathetic insight for which you have already earned a name, you will be able to enter the aspirations and ideals of the Indian Nation and visualise and appreciate the problem with which we are faced.

"With renewed assurance of our abiding loyalty to His Imperial Majesty."

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

COMMITTEE INQUIRING FEASIBILITY IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 17

The Committee appointed by Government in response to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to inquire into the feasibility of introducing compulsory primary education in the presidency has been holding sittings and recording evidence at the General Secretariat Offices. Sir Narayan Chandarvarkar is the President of the Committee. Several witnesses have been examined.

Miss Latham, a missionary lady from Ahmednagar, considered that opinion in villages would have first to be brought round gradually by establishing experimental schools for voluntary attendance, before any attempt at compulsion was started. Many people at present felt that education would unfit their children for household work. Miss Latham thought that Mohalla schools would be useful in securing attendance of Mahomedan girls. She considered that the imposition of local rates for education would not be practicable in villages as people were mostly very poor.

Mr. K. G. Joshi, Head Master, Government High School Poona, favoured gradual introduction of compulsion where practicable. Compulsory education he thought, should comprise vernacular four standards. If rich people were proportionately taxed, he thought their children should be given free primary education. Compulsory subjects should be three with one optional subject like drawing.

Mr. Dixit, Educational Inspector was of opinion that opposition to the education of Mahomedan girls would disappear if mohalla schools were established. He considered that there should be no compulsion for the 1st year in villages with less than 2000 inhabitants. He thought the Mahrattas of small villages were keen to have compulsory education. Prejudice against depressed classes attending schools was, he thought, wanting. In the school at Lonavla, he found that children of depressed classes sat together with caste children. But then these were children of railway employees and were as a rule better than such class children generally were.

The Head Master of a school at Dhond who is himself a member of the depressed classes, was in favour of the introduction of compulsory primary education at once. Caste people had kept down the depressed classes for centuries making them untouchables and condemning them to work as servants. These castes who were asking for higher powers from Government now should he thought, pay for the education of depressed classes. Depressed classes had a right to receive compulsory education at the expense of those classes.

LAHORE MEETINGS UNNOTICED.

TWO MORE SINCE LALAJI'S ARREST.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 18.

A meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee was held to-day in their office under the presidency of Mr. Duniehand, a non-cooperating barrister of Lahore, in which resolutions congratulating Lala Lajpat Rai and other leaders on their conviction were passed.

This is the second meeting held after Lala Lajpat Rai's arrest. The first being held about a month ago for the election of the delegates for the Ahmedabad Congress.

MR. BASU SEES LALAJI IN JAIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

It is stated that Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu during his recent visit to Lahore saw Lala Lajpat Rai in the Central Jail.

THE MALAVIYA CONFERENCE.

The Secretaries of the Conference have forwarded the above resolutions to the Government of India. They have stated that should His Excellency desire further elucidation regarding the Conference, the Chairman Sir Visveswaraya, and the Secretaries, Messrs. Jinnah and Jaykar will wait on His Excellency on a convenient date.

A general desire for peaceful harmonious settlement is strongly reflected in the proceedings of the Conference.

(Continued from Column 3.)

ception following those traditions of hospitality and loyalty which had always been associated with the East. India's future, her interests, and her aspirations demanded unstinted loyalty to His Royal Highness. (Applause). No other member spoke on the motion which was then put and carried unanimously.

HINDU UNIVERSITY ACT.

Hon. Sir Mian Muhammad Shafi introduced a Bill to amend the Benares Hindu University Act. He referred to Section 9 (Sub-Section 2.) of the existing Act and said that by a resolution passed at one of its meetings the University had asked the Government of India to undertake present legislation in order to enable the non-Hindu member of the Court to continue as hitherto a member of the Court of that University.

Sir Mian Muhammad Shafi then announced that the official business would probably be transacted by the Council on the 23rd, 26th, 30th and 31st of this month. On the 23rd, the Electricity Amendment Bill and the Factories Act Amendment Bill would be taken into consideration and passed either that day or the next day.

Hon. Sir Mian Muhammad Shafi introduced the Benares Hindu University Bill to continue his membership of that Court as desired by the University.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

MR. LALUBHAI WITHDRAWS RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 18.

The Council of State met this morning to transact non-official business. The attendance was poor and the visitors gallery was practically deserted. It was probably due to the fact that the censure debate in the Legislative Assembly had drawn away the public although there were noticed on the agenda of the Council of State three resolutions on the present political situation. Mr Lalubhai Samaldas who had given notice of a resolution for a conference of the representatives of several political parties and members of both houses of Legislature, as well as non-members to consider, in consultation with the Government members, the present political situation, withdrew his resolution without making any explanation. Mr. Maung Po Bye next moved for an enquiry by a commission or otherwise the question of the separation of Burma from the Indian Empire with a view to collect information and opinion and to would affect determine how the question Burma the Indian Empire as a whole and separately.

A CONTRADICTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 18.

The "Bande Mataram" has the best authority for flating that the news current in Lahore and which found publication in some newspapers about the forfeiture of the securities of the "Siyasat" and the "Akali" newspapers is unconfirmed. No such order reached the keepers up till this morning.

EGYPT LIKE IRELAND.

WARNING BY MAJOR BARNES M. P.

PERSONALITY OF ZAGHLOUL.

Major H. Barnes, M.P., who recently went to Egypt to ascertain the truth of the political situation there, gave an interview on the present position of affairs to a Westminster Gazette representative yesterday.

"If the present repressive policy is continued" he said "the British Government must quickly and inevitably create an Irish problem in the Near East. The Egyptian Nationalist movement is not of mushroom growth, as represented in the Press, but one of forty year's standing, having behind it the best type of Egyptian—men of responsibility and culture. Zaghloul Pasha has been grossly misrepresented as a Mad Mullah; but he is in the best sense a man of affairs, with the widest experience—a lawyer, judge, and Cabinet Minister. Essentially is he a man of Peace.

OF IMPORTANCE TO OUR RULE.

"Peace in Egypt is of vital consequence to the whole of our relations with Mahommedan peoples. There is no antipathy in Egypt to the British people as a people. 'We are your best friends,' is the commonest expression of their hospitality to recent English missions. It is grotesquely absurd to suppose that a great of Self-government would result in giving over Egypt to disorder. The Nationalist leaders are men of stability, with large stakes in the country. Give them self-determination, and a Conservative Government would be assured."

Major Barnes pointed out that the Milner Mission, in 1920, after full inquiry, came to the conclusion that every Egptian worth his salt was a Nationalist, and that Zaghloul Pasha's voice was the voice of Egypt.

"We went out this year," he continued, "to see if that was still true, because reports from Egypt repeatedly represented the Nationalist movement as one of extremists, and that Zaghloul had behind him merely the students, schoolboys, and riff-raff of Egypt. With the utmost seriousness I now say that what Kossuth was to Hungary and Garibaldi to Italy, Zaghloul to-day is to Egypt.

"We travelled thousands of miles by motor and light railways with Zaghloul, and found that the whole country was ablaze with his personality. Peasants left the cotton fields to acclaim him; the highest in the land looked to him for leadership.

A PARTY OF PATRIOTS.

Zaghloul leads a party comprising the head of the Mohammendan Church, the leaders of Egyptian society, all the chief professional men, the wealthy landowners, and big business men. It is a party of all Egypt. Sinnot Bey Hanna, one of his supporters, arrested by the British authorities in Cairo, is head of the Egyptian Bar. Atef Bey Barakat, also arrested, is one of the chief officials in the Education Department; Sodik Bey Henain is another prominent Government official. These men are not the rag-tag of Egypt as represented in the Press of this country.

"Lord Curzon has decided that the Nationalist movement is to be put down. This action of the authorities is heralding in a great tragedy, comparable only to the bloodshed we have witnessed in Ireland during the past two years. Lord Allenby, in a recent letter to the Sultan of Egypt, referred to the extremist agitation, which must be suppressed. Late news from Egypt shows that repressive measures are beginning. A policy similar to the one which has been such a tragic crime and failure in Ireland is commencing in Egypt."

The situation was being deliberately misrepresented in many of the Press reports in this country. It was declared that a limited application of repressive measures would exterminate the Nationalist movement. That was the kind of stuff we were fed on so long about Ireland. "And it is no more true of Egypt than it was of Ireland."

From one end of the country to the other there was to-day a determination to put a definite period to the occupation of Egypt by the British.

REVERSAL OF POLICY NEEDED.

"Unless we have an immediate reversal of the present repressive measures there will be kindled a fire similar to the recent occurrences in Ireland, and that must have a disastrous repercussion in India. The greatest concern of the Empire to-day is to have peace in the East. To-day we have a golden opportunity of bringing the largest Mohammedan people in the world into the happiest relations with ourselves. Right dealing in Egypt would go a long way to ensure a full peace in India.

"The Egyptians want to rule themselves, but only under the very closest treaty relationships with England. They want us in Egypt as friends, not as rulers; as their guests not their masters." "The Westminster Gazette."

SEQUEL TO MOPLA RAID IN TEMPLE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

A message from Calicut says:—that early on the 13th morning a band of rebels raided Porur temple near Wandur and took post within it. A party of troops arrived shortly afterwards and engaged the rebels five of whom were shot dead inside the building, while the rest fled. A bands of about 200 are reported to have raided Parangad Estate in Kurumpranad Taluq and driven away labourers.

Govinda Kindav, Circle Police Inspector, with some men, has left for the scene.

RUBBER FACTORY NEAR A SANATORIUM.

OBJECTION AGAINST ERECTION.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, (Wednesday) Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Managing Executor and Trustee of the Allana Trust. The letter stated:

"I beg to invite the attention of the Corporation to my letter, dated the 11th June 1921, regarding our objection to the erection of a huge rubber factory close to our splendid Sanitarium at "Antop Hill", and to state that the Municipal Executive do not appear to appreciate the gravity of their responsibility in permitting the erection of the said factory which is sure to be a source of nuisance to the sanitarium. The building work is proceeding apace and is nearing completion. To all appearance the factory is going to be a worse nuisance than what I anticipated it to be when first addressed you. Then it was understood that the factory would be worked by electricity. Now it is being so constructed that it is apparent that it will be worked by steam power. It will be interesting and pertinent to enquire whether the Municipal Executive have sanctioned the altered plan, and if so, under what new excuse or plea, and if not, why steps are not taken to stop the unauthorized work. Out of the Trust Funds at my disposal, I have spent about 8 lakhs of rupees in securing the best site in the city for a sanitarium, in laying it out and in building beautiful blocks with extensive open spaces and the Corporation cannot expect me to connive at a source of nuisance placed close to the sanitarium with the permission of the Municipality so as to frustrate the object of the sanitarium." The Committee resolved to refer the letter to a sub-committee for consideration.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN UDIPI.

(From a Correspondent.)

UDIPI, Jan. 17.

Mr. Kirthankesari Jayaramachar of Karnataka Congress Committee arrived at Udipi for Congress work on Saturday morning from Hospet. He was given a warm reception on arrival. In the evening a huge meeting was held at the Temple square where Mr. Jayaramchar discoursed on current topics, profusely quoting illustration from Mahabharatta and other sacred epics. he will continnue his keerthanams for four days. His sermon on untouchability elicited heated discussion and at the close of the last evening's discourse Mrs. Krishnaveri and Mrs. Vanajakshi gave away two diamond nose rings which will be auctioned to-morrow evening. Congress propaganda is proceeding vigorously. Pandit Hulgi Jayachar speaking on untouchability said in times of emergency all persons should be of one mind. The Pariyaya ceremony sacred to Hindus will be held to-morrow morning when Shri Palimaru Swamy will be duly installed for Sri Krishna's worship by His Holiness Sri Adhamar Swamy who is the oldest of S Matadhipathis.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

LIST OF MEMBERS

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

The following members of the Imperial Legislative Assembly are Members of Democratic Party:—

Dr. H. S. Gour, Mr. Girdhardas, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Sir V. D. Thackersey, Messrs. C. S. Subramaniyam, S. Mudaliar, M. K. Reddi, G. H. Ayyengar, Srinivasa Rao, Schamnad, T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar, E. G. Badge, A. B. Latthe, Neogy, J. C. Chaudhri, K. Ahmad, P. P. Ginwala, Jetkar, P. L. Misra, Agnihotri, Muhammad Ahsan Khan, and Bechar Raghubir Sinha, Sardar Gulab Singh, Dr. Nanda Lal, Bhai Man Singh, Mr. Yamin Khan, Syed Nabi Hadi, Mr. Zahid Ali Subzposh, Mr. Pyari Lal, Rai Lakshmi Narayan Lal, Mr. Baraja Sunder Das, Miyan Asjad-ullah, Mr. J. L. Bhargava, Bakshi Sohan Lal, Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, Lala Girdhari Lal Agrawala, Mr. Faiyaz Khan, Rai Bishamber Nath, Mr. S. P. Bajpai, Mr. Adit Prasad Sinha, Sayed Rajan Baksh Shah, Ambica Prasad Sinha, Mr. D. C. Barua, Mr. Nag, Sheikh Abdul Majid, Mr. B. P. Singh, Mr. Bupati Raju Venkatapathi Raju.

Mr. M. K. Reddi is the Secretary and Mr. P. P. Ginwala, is the Chief Whip.

APPEAL TO E WARD VOTERS.

The Office-bearers of the E. (Byculla) ward Dt. Congress Committee have sent us the following for publication:—

We beg to draw the attention of the voters in this Ward to the ensuing Municipal election. The affairs of the city have for some years past been so sadly neglected that it is time the people of this Ward returned candidates of their choice, who have worked and are working in the national cause. A ride in the quarters frequented and inhabited by Europeans and rich Indians will convince the Byculla voters of the disparity of treatment meted out to their Ward. Roads, sanitation water supply in the two localities abovementioned present such a strong contrast that the voters can come to no other conclusion but that the representatives in the Corporation have either failed in their duty or neglected it. We are therefore, compelled to call upon all Nationalist voters to see that Nationalist candidates running at the present election be returned, and they can only do that by solidly voting for Messrs. Baptista, A. H. S. Khatri and Sayaji Laxman Silam.

VAKUNTHRAI A. DESAI.
JEHANGIR B. PATEL.

17-1-22.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The satisfaction arises that Mr. Shambhuprasad Shivprasad Mehta the great heights of Vedantism has been scaled by whom, who is also prominent in the circles of economical, moral and social activities has at his own humble suggestion been put forward as a candidate for the D Ward in the Municipal Elections that are announced. (Don't laugh at my quaint grammar and idiom, reader, being an admirer of Mr. Mehta, I am become an unconscious imitator of his style).

There is no doubt that modesty is a vital characteristic that cannot be eschewed by any personality aspiring to be prominent in the affairs of the public. It is also not to be discounted, especially in matters civic and Municipal, that great value is to be set upon coherence of thought and of the capability of expression. Ten years of life in the midst of the public with a single eye towards the moral, religious, economic, financial and social regeneration of Bombay the Beautiful entitles doubly if not trebly Mr. S. S. Mehta's effective representation of the interests of all shades of opinion without regard to fear or favour or looking to caste clan and creed, in the Municipal Corporation. It is to be hailed with joy the appearance of a personality like Mr. Mehta to give vent to the multifarious disabilities under which all classes alike, especially the labouring and working classes not to say of the middle classes are destined to suffer. If Mr. Mehta succeeds into the Corporation it is an evident fact that he will outshine my friend Mr. Moreshwar W. Pradhan, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., to whom fame has come unsought through the establishment of a mutton-shop in Banya quarters in Santa Cruz, in the matter of oratorical exuberance. There is no one equal to Mr. Pradhan in the portals of the Bombay Legislative Council to speak regardless of fear and utterly callous to favour. It is to be regretted he was narrowly missed being unanimously elected the accredited Deputy-President of the Council. Mr. S. S. Mehta, it is to be hoped will be made to fare better in the Corporation, the certainty of his election being a fact that could be taken as cogently established, and Mr. S. S. Mehta will be chosen eventually to grace the chair of the Standing Committee and eventually be induced to accept the Presidential dignity. The electors of Girgaum may well ponder over these pregnant possibilities which the future indubitably holds in store.—Yours, etc.

PUFF-PUFF.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue, Mr. S. S. Mehta prefaces his Sage observations on the "fitness of candidates", with the remark that "in Municipal Elections political bias should not be allowed to operate." It is a little difficult to see what Mr. Mehta means exactly by this remark of his, Evidently, this sage of "Bhatwadi—Girgaum" is a veritable Rip Van Winkle of our times, otherwise he would not have made the unfortunate mistake of clouding the issue before him. For, according to his own "Statement", published in another column, civics is not something apart from politics, but that these run into each other at every turn. Leaving aside vague generalisations on this question, it would not be out of place to remind your correspondent, Mr. Mehta, that we are at present not concerned with the ethics of civics in general but on the contrary, that we are on the eve of a fresh election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and in deciding as to who shall be returned to that body, the rate-payers cannot detach their minds from "political bias", (I am using the term in its broadcast concept). The election is going to be fought mainly on the political issue—namely, whether Sycophants and servitors shall continue to muddle through the destinies of the city or whether independent and honest men with a clear conception of their duty to the vast, voiceless public of Bombay. That is *the* issue, and since Mr. Mehta cannot apparently comprehend it, it would have been much better if he had remained in the Rip Van Winkle—like trance into which he seems to have fallen during all this time. If Mr. Mehta's beautiful thoughts which are embodied in the two statements he has made in your to-day's issue may be taken as the quintessence of all his wisdom and experience, the rate-payers of Girgaum cannot be blamed if they look for a more suitable candidate than Mr. Mehta to represent that Ward on the Corporation. The tone and civic temper of Mr. Mehta remind me of what that ex-satrap of the Punjab—O'Dwyer—indulged in on one occasion before a select audience of sycophants and servitors—by reminding them of Pope's famous lines: "For forms of Government, let fools contend, etc." Perhaps, under that inspiration, Mr. Mehta would remain content with looking after the water-supply that will not stand looking into or attend to sanitation which is worse than insanitation and so on. And as a resident of Bhatwadi, I do not wonder that Mr. Mehta should be so touchy on the question of water-supply. But I may say that the remedy for our trouble is mainly political and not returning Mr. Mehta to the Corporation. Lest my motives should be impugned, you will please permit me to add that I have never heard of Mr. Mehta before though he hails from "Bhatwadi-Girgaum" and for all one may care to know, he may even be a very agreeable person otherwise. The duty of the electors consists in asking themselves "whether any candidate seeking their franchise is politically a fit and proper person to be returned to the Corporation?" If Mr. Mehta can satisfy them on that point, then alone he deserves their confidence—and not till then.—Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT OF BHATWADI.

Jan. 17.

THE NAIR INCIDENT.

JUBILATION IN OFFICIAL CAMP.

AN "OMNIBUS" RESOLUTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

The long-expected censure debate comes up to-morrow in the Legislative Assembly, and if the Hon. Mr. Samaldas or Mr. Pheroze Sethna has got the necessary grit, a discussion on the present grave political situation would also arise in the Upper House, but it is impossible to guess if the storm that is expected to rage in the Assembly Chamber would even rouse the members of the exalted House from their deep slumber and make them realise the necessity of bringing Government to their senses. Whether the Council of State is found equal to the occasion or not, it is clear the Assembly will be though in its own way, since the postponement of Mr. Iswar Saran's attempt from the 11th instant there has been such a rush of amandments to his resolution that it is easy to forecast a clash of tongues and sometimes even of thoughts although more than a dozen amendments have so far been sent in. The discussion will probably centre round the abandonment of the present policy of futile arrests and the appointment of a committee of legislative to explore all avenues of approachment. The proceedings of the Bombay Conference were read with avidity both in official and non-official circles where the belief had been created that it was not after all very dificult to meet the Non-Cooperators at the same table, but the latest disquieting news of the withdrawal of Sir Sankaran Nair from the Conference and what more, his unfortunate and most untimely letter to an Anglo-foreign paper of Bombay, leaving Mahatma Gandhi as an untouchable and irreconcilable has caused jubilation in the official camp, and in a certain reactionary section of our own countrymen. Consequently, the outlook for a favourable and satisfactory solution appears for the moment to be not very hopeful. The outburst of Sir Sankaran Nair, whose nomination to the position of Speaker. At the Leaders' Conference, was the subject of criticism among non-official legislators here will no doubt strengthen the hands of Government members' but it is somewhat of a relief to hear that the Democratic Party, which has been growing in strength for the last few days, will steadfastly oppose all bureaucratic machinations and official wirepullings.

The draft Address, prepared by the Joint Committee for welcoming the Prince of Wales, was adopted by both the Houses of the legislature, but it is significant that the members who moved for its adoption were a Deputy Chairman in one case and a Deputy President in the other and what is even more significant is the fact that no other member of either House supported the motion with the result that the whole proposition had to be put and carried like an omnibus resolution. There was of course no dissentient voice anywhere, but the dead silence of the members, none of whom made any speech in favour of the proposition was more eloquent than any Non-Cooperators' utterance.

MEETING AT HAVELI NAKAYAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

Unlike what happened on the 12th instant, Haveli Nakayan the place where public meetings are being frequently held was not in possession of the police, to-day though after the meeting had begun at about 3 o'clock a strong force of police consisting of more than 100 constables and six Sub-Inspectors arrived on the scene. The audience who gathered there numbered about 8000, the ladies numbering 6000. Lala Thakardas who presided dwelt on the necessity of not hurting the feelings of the policemen who were their brothers after all. Shrimiti Parbati Devi daughter Lala Lajpatrai in seconding the resolution endorsed him and added the policemen should carry out the duties allotted to them. The meeting passed a resolution congratulating L. Rajaram Jowhri, Dr. Shiv Narander Bihari Battra and Moulvi Sher Mahomed on their arrest. No arrests have been made so far.

SIKH VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

Seven volunteers who had been deputed to maintain order on the occasion of the release of the Sikh Prisoners who were sentenced for speaking on the "Keys" affair in contravention of the Seditious Meetings Act, were arrested by the police near the gates of the Central Jail Lahore; but were released after half an hour's confinement.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

An objection having been raised that Mr. Santanam and Dr. Gopinath who are in jail have received no notice of the meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee held last evening to elect a non-official chairman vice Major Ferrar who resigned, the committee meeting was adjourned.

BOMBAY MILL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

(Associated Press.)

The ballot held on Monday in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a Deputy Chairman for the current year resulted in the election of Mr. S. D. Saklatvala of Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited.

BURDEN OF PALESTINE.

HOW FINES ARE COLLECTED.

A BRITISH METHOD.

Writing from Cairo in mail week the "Morning Post" correspondent says:—

Stories are arriving in Egypt from Palestine concerning the method of collection of a fine imposed upon the inhabitants of the town and district of Tulkeram. One version has reached me from a well-informed correspondent at Jaffa.

According to my informant, the inhabitants of the Tulkeram district arose one morning in late November to find the place practically besieged by a force of Indian troops, with armoured cars, and a patrol of aeroplanes buzzing overhead. The correspondent continues:

Unaware that they had declared war against the British, or that they had committed any new serious breach of the rules of slavery and subjugation to their Jewish masters, with a forcefulness inspired by anything but brotherly love towards the Israelites the inhabitants stopped, looked, and wondered. Then the inhabitants noticed several placards about the town stating that these military precautions were part of the tax-gatherers' equipment! A fine of £2,000 had been imposed upon the district because of the attack made from the district upon a neighbouring Jewish colony. The local police, disarmed, immediately commenced to collect all available cattle. As it happened, the sowing season was in full swing and this rude interruption of the work threatened more serious consequences than the mere pecuniary loss of the beasts.

Of course, all these things were pointed out, but protests were unheeded, beyond a reply that the cattle would remain impounded until the money had been paid. Several days elapsed before the people were were able to produce the money. Having garnered it from here, there, and everywhere, they demanded their cattle in return for it. Then they were asked for more money!

The authorities, it is said, demanded another 30 per cent. of the collected money as security that the villagers would not be rude to their Jewish neighbours again. This meant another scour for £600. It was harder for them to produce this amount than the first levy. More days went by, and when ultimately the last piaster had been secured the people went to get their cattle. Then their over wrought feelings burst forth. The cattle had been kept without food and water, herded closely in a stuffy encosure, with the result that the inhabitants were given dead, dying, or very weakened beasts. The same procedure had been followed at the neighbouring townships of Kakoun and Kalkilia.

The question of the justice of the fine is not in issue. Probably the Palestinian Goevrnment, if challenged on it, could show that the Tulkeram district had raided the adjacent Jewish colony, and that the fine was justifiable. But it would have more difficulty in justifying the mediaeval methods of the collection of the levy. Incidents like this do not seem to be imbued with the the spirit which is extolled in the Balfour Declaration.

KERALA CONGRESS RELIEF FUND

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 79,122-3-11; Vicum S. Rama Pillai, Alvagi, Rs. 7; T. G. Boyce, Belgaum, Rs. 88; Secretary, Ladies Relief Committee, Rs. 19-8; Chatropadhyaya brotherhood, Mylapur, Rs. 100; Girgaum District Congress Committee, Bombay, Rs. 1,750; Rustumgee Jamsetjee Mehta, Bombay, Rs. 193; P. Krishnan Nair, Treasurer Relief Committee, Poona, Rs. 44; R. Seetha Ramadyar (For Spinning Work), Rs. 251; T. R. Ramaswami Iyer, Rs. 100; T. Rangachari, Rs. 50; R. Sadagopachariar, Rs. 50; C. V. Anandakrishna Iyar, Rs. 25; T. R. Venkita Rama Sastri, Rs. 25; P. Narayanamoorty, Rs. 25; T. Narasimha yangar, Rs. 25; L. A. Govinda Raghava Iyer and K. Kutty Krishna Menon Rs. 20; Mahamod Ibrahim, Rs. 15; B. Poker, Rs. 15; G. Lakshmana, Rs. 15; P. V. Nataraja Mudaliar, Rs. 15; K. Raju Iyar, Rs. 10; P. Duraswami Iyangar, Rs. 10; P. R. Ganapathy Iyar, Rs. 10; K. V. K. Rs. 10; T. V. Gopalaswami Mudaliar Rs. 10; K. Tegna Narayana Adiga, Rs. 10; S. Guruswami Chetty, Rs. 5; P. S. Narayanaswami, Rs. 5; K. Satyanarayana Moorthi, Rs. 5; P. V. R. Raju, Rs. 5; A. V. Sesha Iyar, Rs. 5; K. R. Shenai, Rs. 5; K. P. Ramakrishna Iyar, Rs. 5; G. Ramakrishnadyar, Rs. 5; Friend, Rs. 5; V. S. Viswanath Sastri, Rs. 5; L. S. V Iyar, Rs. 5; Anonymous, Rs. 5; K. C. D. Rs. 5; V. Raja Gopalachari, Rs. 6; D. A. Krishnavariar, Rs. 3; R. Ganapathy Iyar, Rs. 3; N. C. Vijaya Raghavan, Rs. 3; N. R. Sesha Iyar Rs. 3; K. Narasimham, Rs. 3; K. P. Anandakrishnan, Rs. 2; A. Venkitachalan, Rs. 2; R. Kesava Iyangar, Rs. 2; A. Sree Rangachari, Rs. 2; S. Panjapakesan, Rs. 2; M. S. Ramamuja Iyangar, Rs. 2; S. Subramania Iyar, Rs. 2; S. S. Sankaran, Rs. 2; K. S. R. Iyar, Rs. 2; K. G. Babu Rao, Rs. 2; K. R. Narayana Iyar, Rs. 2; C. S. Sundara Rajan, Re. 1; Illigibu, Re. 1; T. S. Arumukham, Re. 1; S. Krishnaswami, Re. 1; N. C. Veera Raghavan, Re. 1; P. G. Krishnaswami, Re. 1; P. G. Swami, Re 1; V. Ramaswami Iyar, Re. 1; A. Hindu, Re. 1; M. K. N., Re. 1; K. Ramamoorthy, Re. 1; K. Kamanna, Re. 1; N. S. Rangaswami Iyangar, Re. 1; Malabar Relief Fund Treasurer, Bombay, Rs. 2,000; K. M. K. Menon, Bagdad, Rs. 2,300; G. V. Iyar and K. K. Baishy, Rs. 36; K. S. Raman Menon, Proprietor Samadersi, Trivandram, Rs. 11-4; Total Rs. 86,526-15-11.

K. P. KESAU MENEN,
Secretary Kerala Congress Committee.

Calicut, 9th January, 1922.

PRINCE AND CALCUTTA.

BOYCOTT OF RECEPTION.

WHAT IS THE TRUTH?

"The truth about India at this moment seems to be that no one knows the truth," says "The Westminster Gazette" in the course of its leader. "How hard it is to be sure of facts even of the most obvious and superficial sort was illustrated yesterday by the reports of the Prince of Wales's reception in Calcutta printed by the "Times" and the "Morning Post" respectively. The following are extracts from the telegrams of their special correspondents:—

"THE TIMES."	THE "MORNING POST."
Calcutta to-day has belied all forebodings and given the Prince a great welcome . . . the greater part of the route was packed with masses of people . . . . I have never seen a denser throng along a similar distance two particular streets near Government House] at any pageant in London. . . . Anyone who says that Calcutta did not turn out should have seen Dalhousie Square, and tried to walk the third of a mile thence to Government House . . . the boycott of the procession was a dismal failure.	At the junction of two great thoroughfares a considerable crowd had collected . . . . Thereafter for nearly a mile the natives were conspicuous mainly by their absence, long stretches of pavement behind the troops being almost empty. . . . The Prince duly received his first really rousing reception from large crowds of Englishmen . . . assembled in the precincts of Government House. A careful calculation suggests some four thousand as the maximum number of Indians who participated in the proceedings out of a population exceeding a million.

The truth, we suppose, lies somewhere between these two versions, and a reader who has seen both can probably form a fairly accurate idea of what actually occurred. We know, at any rate, that the Prince has had a somewhat chequered series of receptions in the various cities he has visited, and it does not very much matter whether the boycott was more or less successful in Calcutta than elsewhere.—" "The Westminster Gazette."

PRINCE LEAVES FOR BANGALORE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

H.R.H. the Prince bade farewell to Madras this night. His Royal Highness accompanied by Their Excellencies motored to the Island grounds where he witnessed a brilliant display of fire works. Shortly the Prince drove to the Central Station where he was met by the Governor, the Naval Commander-in Chief, the Chief Justice, Members of the Council and Ministers, the President of the Corporation, the Commissioner of Police and other dignitories with whom the Prince shook hands. His Royal Highness then proceeded to the platform where the royal train had been drawn up and left for Bangalore at 10-45 p.m., the departure being private. A royal salute of 31 guns will be fired to-morow morning announcing His Royal Highness' departure.

THE RENT ACT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—About the year 1917 that some landlords of Bombay were suffering from some infectious disease which could not be cured by any doctor single handed. A Committee of doctors headed by Lord Willingdon which met at the Secretariat prescribed for landlords one and all of Bombay, a large continued dose which is called the Rent Act. It is so severe and continued that it must have weakened the strongest constitution.

Now let us see the principal object for which the Act was passed. Firstly to prevent immense profiteering by the landlords. But as it stands, at present, it is so vague that different interpretations for or against a tenant or a landlord can be given. This Act directly or indirectly encourages profiteering by the tenants. As a matter of fact, we know that several tenants seeking shelter under the Act, sublets a part of their premise for rent much higher then what they pay to their landlord for the whole and so occupy the other part free.

Looking upon the rents of 1918 as standard rents the landlords are allowed only an increase of 10 per cent. which is very poor taking into consideration the taxes to be paid and the expense of white-washing and repair works. It must be remembered that there are some poor landlords as some poor tenants. In many a case a property worth, say one lakh is the principal portion of one's estate: it is very difficult for such a man being the head of some respectable family, to make both . . . ends meet if an increase only upto 10 per cent. is allowed.

Those who followed the suits filed by the landlords may have no difficulty in observing how tenants very conveniently forgot their old friendship and gratitude shown by their landlords and how in some cases advantage of the Act is taken. I am sure, when this Act comes up before the coming Sessions of the Bombay Council, the members will discuss it not like lawyers but like Judges: they will bear in mind the cases in which some obstinate tenants have become masters of their landlord's property so long as the one-sided Act, as it stands at present, exists.—Yours, etc.

SHAPORJEE D. ASHBURNER.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SIR P. C. RAY'S TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY PUBLIC.

AN INTERVIEW.

"For Khulna Relief Fund to appeal to Bombay" does not sound well in the ears of a Bengali journalist, who has been in the "London of the East" for many years and thinks it almost tantamount to humiliation before the public eye on the part of Bengalis to come to beg for money in Bombay to afford relief to one-fourteenth population of the small district of Khulna who have been in the clutching hands of the "monster of Famine." And this was always uppermost in my mind and I wondered why in view of the better, land tenure system of Bengal we have to fight with the scarcity almost every year in Bengal and to come "outside" to appeal for funds to help these famine-stricken people to "keep their body and soul together." "So when I found "Acharya" Praphulla Chandra Roy in Bombay as a participation of the Representative's Conference at Cowasjee Jehangir Hall I plainly told him what I thought of his appeal to Bombay in connexion with Khulna Famine Fund and the learned professor gave me to understand that he would disabuse my mind of the idea I harboured and told me to see him at the place where he was putting up. Although not with "Test tubes" and "Crucibles" here he was a very difficult man to be "got hold of" and he had many engagements to keep here besides attending the Conference and the Committee meeting that he could not find it convenient to give me an audience till only a couple of hours before his departure for Calcutta on Monday the 16th instant. Just on his return from the Committee meeting at Mr. Ambalal Sarabhoy's place (Maldon-House) I pressed the Eminent Scientist of India to give me the answers of a very few questions regarding his impression about Bombay and his mission as a procurer of succour to the emished people of Khulna. He was in a great hurry to make preparations for his journey and our conversations began in the following manner:—

Q.—Although you are hurrying up, Sir, I don't want any "off—hand" reply from you regarding the matter I told you already. Your mission regarding Khulna Famine is fulfilled and your "Begging-Bowl"—if I may be permitted to say so—is also almost full. Won't you now give thanks to the generous Bombay people for what they have done for our brothers in Khulna District?

A.—"Of course, I should", replied the the venerable professor with a great nod. "I must begin by offering my hearty thanks to the citizens of Bombay for the noble response they made to my appeal on behalf of the famine-stricken people of Khulna".

"There seems to be a misconception" went on the learned doctor "among well-informed people here that as Bengal is blessed with the *Permanent-settlement* and is the land of the Zeminders she has no business to send her hat round this city." No doubt on account of the permanent-settlement our Bengal pesantry with the "sixty of Tenure" are better than that of the other provinces and failure of crop of a single seasdn does not produce that amount of misery and destitution as elsewhere. Even in the district of Khulna with a population of fourteen lakhs, only one lakh of people has been hard-hit, that is those whose lands lie in the delta'c regions subject to cyclonic tidal waves of salt water and where there are no permanent embankments. The Zeminders of Bengal have no doubt to answer for many faults of omission and commission and I hold no brief for them. But it is not generally known that barely I. P. C. of them is solvent. They have fixed income to depend upon and most of them under the joint-family system maintain a host of needy relations and dependents. As there is no law of *"primo-geniten* the paternal land becomes divided and sub-divided."

Q.—"Don't you find any marked difference in the matter of trade and commerce between these two premier cities—Bombay and Calcutta? If so, to what do you attribute it, Sir?"

A.—"Oh, Bombay and Calcutta! What a mighty difference!" Exclaimed "Acharya" Praphulla Chandra. "Let me be brief about Calcutta. "You know, there are two *Calcuttas*—the southern or the Chowringhee side—the city of palaces with its grand and imposing structures practically the European Quarter and the northern or the purely Indian Quarter. And these two offer a marked contrast. Even of the Indian Quarter the richest portion (Barra Bazar) is occupied by the mercantile and trading community which is composed of Delhiwellahs, Marwaris Bhatias, Khojas, Soortis, Aumanians and Parsees. The Bengali element is practically nowhere. He is being elbowed out by these successful competitors. The Bengali glorying in his academic attainments and distractions—first class M. A.'S. and M. Sc's intellectual gians and gold medalists to boot have to eke out a miserable existence on a bare pittance of Rs. 75 100 per month. A few only are lucky in securing Deputy Magistrateships and Munsiffships."

"As regards the luminous stars of the legal firmanent or what you may call the Lions of the Bar" who earn 2 or 3 lakhs a year, well, their number may be counted on fingers' ends".

Continued the professor with a sigh, "there is not a more pitiable creature on earth than the average Bengah graduate with sunken eyes, emaciated figure,—half starved, dragging a very miserable existence—I think I am not overstating the facts when I say that 95 per cent of the wealth of the "second city of the Empire" is in the hands of non-Bangalis."

"But," said Sir P. C. Roy smilingly. "Not so in Bombay"! "As an Indian my heart swells with pride when I find that the European element here has been cornered out and has to take a back-seat in the business-world. The Indian is the master of the situation. Here all the magnificent abodes in the Malabar Hill, Kamballa Hill and the Fort which at once excite the envy and admiration of a new visitor are owned and occupied by the Tatas, Thackerseys, Wadias, Currimbhoys, Petits and Readymoneys and other merchant Princes of the city.

Q.—What do you think of the organising capacity of the Bombay businessmen. They deserve credit in this respect; do they not?"

A.—"Yes, they do. Business and organising capacity of the Parsees, Gujerati Bhatias, Borhas, Khojas, and the Memons of Cutch are simply marvellous. The transaction of the Share-Bazar is practically the monopoly of the Gujeratis, Parsees and Moslems. People who are innocent of English may do their business well in the Share Bazar on a stupendous scale, which cannot be spoken too highly of. They have branches in Japan, Uganda, Singapore Kenya Colony etc. Some of these merchants again own vessels of their own trading between Bombay and Aden, South Africa and the Persian Gulf. The finest hotel in the East is owned by Indians. The Bombay Telephone Company is also practically an Indian concern".

Q.—"Why not the Zemindars of Bengal take to trade and commerce? They have money enough to do that?"

A.—"You talk of Zemindars of Bengal!" said Dr. Roy in a gentle voice, "a single multi-millionare of Bombay like Seth Chotani, Seth Sobani, or Currimbhoy can, if he likes, buy up half-a-dozen of our Zeminders in a Bazaar transaction. Verily I would call Bombay *"Urbs Prima in Indis"*. The wealthy citizens of Bombay know how to earn money and how to spend it. Their philanthropic endowments, and their name is legion, are too well known to need any special mention."

WHERE BOMBAY LAGS BEHIND.

Q.—"What do you find regarding Educational activities in Bombay?"

A.—"I am sorry to express my opinion on the subject. It pains me to find that in educational activities Bombay lags far behind Calcutta. Exclusive worship of *Marmmon* has, I am afraid, atrophied her brain-power. She has cultivated one faculty at the expense of the other."

Dr. Roy then looked at his watch and said, "well, my time is very very short, I must break off here. But one thing in conclusion I must say to the credit of Bombay. The Marwaris of Calcutta are with rare exceptions, not inclined to worship *Saraswati* (the Goddess of learning) and hence their out-look is narrow, whereas in Bombay I find merchant princes like Sir D. Tata, Sir F. Currimbhoy, Seth Chotani, Seth Umar Sobani, the Hon. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhoy, Mr. S. G. Banker, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. Pursottomdas Thakurdas, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, and a host of others are not only well read men of culture and gifted with keen insight, but take active part in all that conduces to the best interests of the country."

CHARKA AND HIS TITLE.

Questioned about the utility of charka, Dr. P. C. Roy said, "At first I was pessimistic about the Charka, but my work in connection with the Khulna Famine Relief has convinced me that in *charka* lies the salvation of the country".

I put in "it is high time now that you should abandon your knighthood and other title?"

A.—"My pupils and an esteemed "lady of the Zenana" have also pressed me for that, but time will prove whether I give up my titles or not."

And with these few words Sir Prafulla Chandra Roy aburptly finished his say and went to have his bath and paving my respectful greeting to him I withdrew forthwith, saying to myself what a fine idea the Master-Chemist of Calcutta holds about the generous Bombay public!

SIR P. C RAY.

AS AN APPOSTLE OF CHARKA-

Sir P. C. Ray has been on a visit to the famine area and has been availing himself of the opportunity to preach the utility and the advantages of introducing Charka into every household. Sixty or seventy years ago every village in Bengal was self-contained. In fact:—

"A time there was when every rood of land Maintained its man."

The harvests were gathered in due season. Every house had its granary and also had cotton plants. And the wool which was gathered there from was spun into yarn by means of the Charka and made over to the weavers ("Jolas, Tantis" and others.) Now all this is changed. Manchester must clothe us or failing the supply from England we must look wistfully towards Bombay, which has been reaping a golden harvest at the expense of Bengal.

Now each of the four villages—Rarule Kalipara, Bank, Khesra—contains, according to the latest census, on an average, 3,000 inhabitants. Taking the consumption of clothes as 3 pairs perhead and the average price Rs. 3 per pair (including boys and girls) each village buys Rs. 17,000 worth of cloths per year. In other words these four villages consume more than a lakh worth of wearing clothes leaving out of consideration shirts "chadars," beddoloths etc. It is thus clear what a vast amount of wealth is drained out of our villages every year simply for clothing. It is therefore the bounden duty of every village to produce enough cotton for its own consumption.

Sir P. C. Ray has been addressing meetings organised by ladies in several villages and witnessing demonstrations of Charka—spun yarn. He has been making pathetic and fervent appeals to Ladies of the household to utilise every moment of their spare time in spinning yarn. He sincerely hopes that in the course of six months sufficient yarns would be produced in this quarter, and if at the expiration of that time he finds that the men and women (of the "Bhodrolog" class at least) of his home and surrounding villages are not clothed in homespun, he will exile himself from his native village. Rarule, Mahatma Ghandhi has been looking to Bengal to take a lead in this matter and he (Sir P. C. Ray) would feel ashamed to appear before the Mahatma if his own nature village is found wanting.

EUROPEAN SENTENCED.

CONVICTED OF CHEATING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHANSI, Jan. 17.

Mr. Chimanlal, Sub-Divisional Officer, yesterday, heard the case in which one Mr. W. H. Parmer, stood charged under section 420 Penal Code, for having cheated the Refreshment Room, Manager of Jhansi and the manager of the Co-operative Association, Jhansi by inducing them to give him drinks and some articles representing himself to be the District Traffic Superintendent. Mr. Parmer in his statement admitted the receipt of drinks and other articles but denied cheating. He was awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment on each count sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. Parmer is an interesting character. He comes of a respectable family and was Assistant Traffic Superintendent in the Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway. He resigned in 1916 and went to Mesopotamia and afterwards to South Africa, came back to India early in 1919; had some trouble with his wife, got a divorce from the Judges court, Bareilly and after that became a vagrant. He has six previous convictions and was last released from the Naini jail on the 4th instant. After the judgment was pronounced he bitterly complained that the police would not allow him to reform himself.

PREACHING NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

ANDHARA CONGRESSMEN SENTENCED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GUNTUR, Jan. 17.

Mr. Gollapudi Sitaramasastry, Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Maddi Radhakrishniah, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Guntur were arrested and sentenced by the District Magistrate to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, under section 108 for preaching non-payment of taxes. These gentlemen are the two of the ten that disobeyed section 144 at Ponnur on the 12th instant. They will be sent to Rajahmundry by 4 p.m. train. More arrests are expected.

MUSLIM STUDENTS.

GIVE UP MEAT FOR ANGORA FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Jan. 17.

The staff and the students of the National Muslim University have responed to the nation's call and filled up Congressed volunteers' pledges. The students have determined to abandon meat food for the next two months and to live on dal with a view to give the savings to Angora Fund. The College closes for four days from to-day to enable the staff and the students to collect subscriptions for the Angora Fund.

TWO PRISONERS RELEASED ON APOLOGISING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 17.

Two speakers at a recent meeting Messrs. Gupta and Moheuddin were arrested at Allahabad yesterday for making violent speeches. The Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpur has released Mr. Bhagwan Das and Mohamed Nagu of Amthi who were sentenced to one year's imprisonment, as they apologised and promised to take no future part in any agitation.

PESSIMISM ABOUT BOMBAY CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 17.

In connection with the views of the Bombay Confreence, there are rather some pessimistic leaders who think that chances of peace are as far off as ever.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF STUDY OF "BOTANY".

The above was the subject of the third lecture on "Botany" delivered on Thursday last under the auspices of the "Dny Prasarak Mandali" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall by Mr. Dastur, Lecturer, "Royal Institute of Science." It was demonstrated with lantern slides and was very interesting. The discourse opened with an account of the causes of the fertility of the soils, the modes of making soils of sterile lands fertile and the method of "Forcing" by the use of glass, electricity and hot-beds employed in producing fruits and vegetables out of season.

The lecturer next gave an astonishing account of the differences in the methods of cultivation by the farmers in India and Europe, and showed how disease-resisting wheats and other cereals could be produced, discussing the possibilities of trying similar experiments in India on wheat, timber and cotton. He concluded his lecture by observing that the sons of land-owners would be rendering more important services to their country by going back to their fields after receiving some training in Botany and trying to grow 40 maunds of wheat where only 30 maunds grew before, than by becoming mere unproductive graduates in Law, etc.

POONA PICKETING.

CIVIL RESISTER SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 17.

Eight volunteers picketed the liquor shops to-day. Seven of yesterday's batch were fined and on a refusal to pay distress warrants were issued. Mr. Dattatraya Amrit Kulkarni was alone sentenced to three months and a half rigorous imprisonment under section 188 I. P. C. He is already undergoing three months' rigorous imprisonment for a previous offence. Mr. Kulkarni was garlanded by the citizens present in court.

ARRESTS AT JHANSI.

SWARAJ FLAG IN PROCESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHANSI, Jan. 17.

A batch of national volunteers with the Swaraj flag went in procession through the city on the 15th and stopped at Kotwali. There were no arrests that day. This morning six were arrested and a rumour has it that 11 more would be arrested during the day. Those arrested were quite cheerful and were taken to jail in scenes of enthusiasm. The flag is again being taken to-day through the city.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S MESSAGE TO CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Moulana Abdul Bari wired to Seth Chotani on the 15th from Lucknow:—

"Kindly tell the President, Mr. Gandhi, and other members of the Conference, I am sorry for not being able to attend the Conference but am praying for their success. I earnestly hope that by the joint efforts of the high minded persons like you all, something will unanimously be settled. I think everything except the Khilafat question can be modified at present but the Government will have to fulfil the Khilafat demands in full.

ARRESTS OF CONGRESS SECRETARIES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GUNTUR, Jan. 17.

Mr. Gollapud Seetaramasastry, Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress, and Mr. Maddi Radhakrishnaiah, Secretary, District Congress Guntur, are arrested for disobeying section 144.

ROHTAK VOLUNTEERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

It is reported from Rohtak that a party of volunteers have forcibly taken possession of the town hall at Jhajjar, have stopped the collection octroi and picketted the city gates.

ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BEAWAR, Jan. 17.

Under the auspices of the Congress Committee a mass meeting of Beawar citizens was held. Seth Gheesulal presided. Swami Kumaranand spoke on the present situation. Messrs. Makhmoor and Jugannath appealed for volunteers. More than 50 men enlisted on the spot.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The market for coal shares was dull and lifeless and only small business was reported in jute shares. In the Miscellaneous Section, Dunbars after dropping to Rs. 485 closed about ten points better. Beyond an inquiry for railway shares and Central Provinces Cements, there was nothing of any special importance to report.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal—Equitable 30/12 S. I.

Jute—Auckland 127 S. I. Clive 20/8; Howrah 28/2; Kanknarrah 290 S. I. Nuddea 40.

Miscellaneous—Alliance Bank Prefs. 89; Alliance debs. 96; Bengal Nagpore Cotton 491 S. I. and 482; British India Tobacco 2/6; Bardwan Kutwa Rly. 51 S. I. Burmah Finance and Mining 4/10; Commercial properties 3/4; Disc. Central Provinces Cement 7/12; Dunbar Cotton 497; Fairbairn Lawson 5/4; Howrah Amta Rly. 8 per cent. debs. 88/8; Hume pipes 4/14; Indian Tanneries 1/9; Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1331/8; Do. country 336 x.d., Kesoram Coton 17/6; O. F. Kellner and Coy. 11/8; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rly. (Rebate) 60; Madan Theatres 9/12; Raishai Tannery 4; Sara Seerajgunj Rly. 60 S. I. Sugar Corporation 6 Disc. Sphere Insurance 3-4; Tata Industrial Bank 3/4 Disc.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. quoted at Rs. 58/2. Small lots 58/4. War Bonds short loans and 1925 100; 1926, 100/2; 1930-31 100. U. P. Bonds 6 per cent. 95/8 per cent.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one Shilling three and seven-eighth pence, and Demand Bills One Shilling three and twenty-nine and thirty-two pence.

CONFLICT WITH POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 17.

There was a conflict with the police and the national volunteers at Meerut on Sunday. The police were pelted with bricks from houses near the Khilafat office but they dispersed the offenders with their batons.

FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

COUNTER-RAID MADE.

6 NOTORIOUS OUTLAWS CAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Jan. 18

Further recent offences committed in the Peshawar District by outlaws and others living in the Kopat tract of Sam Ranizai in the Malakand Political Agency having made it clear that the lesson given to these villages on November 9th had not been sufficient, a further counter-raid was planned for the early hours of January 14. That force of some 250 frontier constabulary from Peshawar under Mr. Handyside, O.B.E., acting in cooperation with the political authorities of the Malakand, made a night journey of 60 miles by motor lories. marching from their disembarkation point at 3 a.m. The different parties of the constabulary surrounded eight different villages and hamlets before dawn. Slight opposition was met with as a result of which three villagers were killed. The constabulary suffered no casualties. In the subsequent house to house searches, nine persons were arrested, six of whom are well known outlaws and raiders, and the other three are very strongly suspected. In addition to this certain arms and ammunition, which were carefully concealed, were discovered and taken possession of. Many of the wanted men had hidden themselves most ingeniously, one man being dressed in woman's clothes and sitting amongst the women, another was hidden in a hole in the floor of a house, with a heavy box and a charpoy placed upon it and another had gone to the length of burying himself in a manure heap.

The whole operation was entirely successful and reflects great credit on the officers and men, who carried it out. A few days previous to this counter-raid, a patrol of constabulary had arrested two men from the same tract of the country who were returning with booty from a dacoity near Charsadda.

PRINCE AT BANGALORE.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 18.

Bangalore gave the Price of Wales an unreservedly enthusiastic welcome on his arrival here at half past eight this morning. Cheering crowds numbering several thousands lined the route of the Prince's drive from the City Station to the Residency, and were especially large in the spacious Cubbon Park, in which the Prince halted to receive and reply to the address of welcome presented by the Municipal Commission.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, replying to the address of the Municipal Commission, said, "I thank you for your kind welcome. I am gratified to receive an address which represents sentiments of all communities and creeds in the important military and civil station of Bangalore. I am glad to have been able to see this centre of British administration in Southern India, which was visited by my father and which has so many associations with my House. I wish you all success in your labours to provide for the civic needs of this city and station. I trust that the citizens of Bangalore will have their share in the peaceful progress and growing prosperity, which I feel confident, awaits India in the future.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 18.

The Kathiawar political conference met last evening at Rajkot. The Conference passed a resolution, viewing with alarm the proposed visit of the Governor to Rajkot, over which it is believed much money will be spent merely for demonstrations. The Conference also condemns *Shikar*.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. L. S. Hudson (of Messrs. Machinnon Machenize and Co.) to serve as a representative of the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of Sir Arthur Froom, Kt., who has obtained leave of absence from the Board meetings, from the 5th January to the 31st March 1922.

HISSAR CONGRATULATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HISSAR, Jan. 17.

At an over crowded meeting held under the presidentship of the President, City Congress Committee Lala Shamlal, President District Congress and Lala Melaram Rais Bhiwani were congratulated on their arrest and Lala Lajpatrai and others on their conviction. Lala Jugal Kishore suspended practice and the cloth merchants of Bhiwani pledged not to purchase foreign cloth.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 18.

A western depression is affecting extreme north. Light snow has fallen in Parachinar and light rain in Tezpur.

Forecast:—Extension along Northwest Frontier and into Kashmir.

Earthquake report:—A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about five thousand miles away was recorded on Simla seismograph at nine hours forty minutes yesterday.

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THE IRISH CRISIS.

ITS MORAL.

(BY BERNARD SHAW.)

(Written before the ratification of the Irish Treaty in the Dail.)

No decision has been reached by Dail Eireann as I write these lines, but that does not matter: whether it ratifies the agreement or not, Ireland will have to govern itself in future, which means that her troubles are beginning, not ending. If Mr. Lloyd George unsheathes the sword which he flourished in the face of the Irish plenipotentiaries on their last evening together before dinner, he will be fighting for the agreement and not for Dublin Castle. If President De Valera repeats the achievement of Washington, he will only stiffen Ireland's job by a navy and a few other things. In either case the Castle falls; the garrison goes; and Ireland is governed by an Irish Parliament, to which the Ulster capitalists will be driven by the Ulster proletariat; for without the support of the agricultural interest, always inveterately on the side of private property, urban Capitalism cannot hold its own anywhere in the world. The [illegible] really a storm in a tea-cup; [illegible] has a wonderful power of [illegible] and her affairs, in the [illegible] An Irish mountain [illegible] high looks so much [illegible] Mount Everest (and haunted [illegible] that you are afraid to go [illegible] alteration between [illegible] President De Valera [illegible] Coons of empires, though [illegible] even settle the question of the agreement.

Some of the difficulties have been wantonly manufactured just because men like to annoy each other. Take the oath of allegiance, for example. In 1628 Oliver Cromwell took the oath of allegiance to Charles I and in 1753 George Washington took it to George III. Perhaps some spiritualist will consult these monarchs as to its value. It is difficulty to keep one's temper when the affairs of the world are held up for such trifling. All these oaths and tests should be thrown into their proper receptacle, which is the dustbin of history.

But that again, does not greatly matter; for any practical statesman will, under pressure, swallow a dozen oaths to get his hand on the driving wheel. If he refuses, it is because he either doubts his ability to drive or has his reasons for waiting. It is never the oath that stops him. Unfortunately practical statesmen are scarce in Ireland; and the sentimental patriots are the slaves of fixede ideas and phrases which they have not examined. Such words as "The Republic," "Independence," and "The Memory of the Dead" can bring a lump into the throat of most Irishmen; but really modern political problems cannot be solved by lumps in the throat. The attempt has always ended in the problem being aggravated instead of solved, and the lump being corrected by the external application of a noose. Let us examine these appeals to the thyroid scientifically.

"The Memory of the Dead" may be dismissed at once because there are so many dead on both sides that if we are to be bound by the ideas they died for we shall never get on at all. The Irish Republican Army has taken good care that Mr. Lloyd George has a good many dead men to go back on, and be denounced by the British Imperialists accordingly; and if he stands for the living whilst the Irish stand for the dead, then God help Ireland! If the dead are to have a say, what about the dead prophet who told us to let the dead bury their dead? A prophet nearer home, St. Terence MacSwiney the Martyr, left us some very sacred canons of conduct as to choosing the public servants of Ireland. I venture to prophesy that St. Terence will turn in his grave when the spoils of Ireland's victory come to be divided up. So much for that popular claptrap.

"THE REPUBLIC."

Then, "The Republic." What is *the* Republic? Is it the Republic of San Salvador or Andorra? Or of the United States of America? Or of France, with its 65 per cent of subjugated aliens? Or the Irish Republic of Pearse and De Valera? Obviously not a bit of it. The Republic, the idea for which the best men have striven in all ages, is the *civitatis Dei*, from which no man can be excluded because he is English. I repeat, there are more Republicans in England to-day than in Ireland; and a severance between them and the Republicans of Ireland may or may not be expedient on other grounds; but it is anti-Republican. It would force, thousands of Irishmen to go through a repulsive mummery of becoming "naturalised Englishmen" simply because the world will not work nowadays in nation-tight compartments. The Republican ideal is not to detach your country from its neighbours as much as possible, but, on the contrary, to establish as much organic connection with them as is compatible with their full and free activities in cleaning their own doorsteps.

Independence is a fine shibboleth for a slave, but the moment he is free he discovers that we are members one of another and that independence is an egocentric dream. England calls herself independent; but why has she been afraid to let Ireland go until she was forced to. Admittedly because she is so dependent on Ireland. She has tried to plunder Germany, only to find that she is dependent on Germany. She has helped to ruin Russia, only to find her streets filled with millions of starving Englishmen clamouring to be allowed to work for Russia in order to live.

Look at it from the Irish end. How can Ireland be independent of England? In a war England would march into Ireland with as little ceremony as she marched into Belgium and Greecce. Cut off the Anglo-Irish trade, and both parties will presently find out, by the slackness of their belts, how dependent they are one on another. Why, the proposed evacuation of Ireland by the British army has already produced Eirophil protests on the ground that Ireland will lose the six millions a year spent by these open-handed warriors, mainly in her public-houses!

The truth is, Ireland independent is Ireland as conceived by Arran islanders, and by villagers on the mainland who are just as insular. They might as well live in Juan Fernande, which did once have an independent population whose realm there was none to dispute. Ireland is not like that, and never will be. It is, for its size, a centre of extraordinary activity, intellectual and practical. It is quite possible that it may yet become the predominant partner in the connection with Britain. It is as certain as anything human can be that it will never be independent of the European complex. Such independence is for savages not for super-civilised communities like the Irish. The English resist civilisation with remarkable stubbornness: they still confront it as reluctant barbarians. But the Irish no: you have only to glance at the Book of Kells to realise that their danger lies the other way—in a civilisation pushed to effectness. What is the matter with President De Valera sometimes is that he is subtle to the point at which subtlety, face to face with the cheerful barbarism of Westminster, produces all the effects of stupidity.

MR. DE VALERA'S ACHIEVEMENT.

It seemed clear when the negotiations began that Mr. De Valera could not without hauling down his flag accept any proposal that Mr. Lloyd George could conceivably make, and that it must be accepted over his head by the Irish centre party. Only, there was apparently no Irish centre party. Sir Horace Plunkett made a desperate effort to invent one and call it the Dominion League. But the futility of the Irish gentry, despairing of the Castle and disaffected to Sinn Fein, beat him, as it had beaten him in the Convention. The Republican President stood out and carried the country with him. It was to have been deluged in blood (as at present) in consequence, but was not (as at present it will not be) Instead, Mr. De Valera had the great success of extorting a new offer, going far beyond the former one. So good is it, in fact, that a party in favour of jumping at it develops this time in the Republican ranks; and Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins, taking up the role of Sir Horace Plunkett, pass from the extreme right (the extreme left from the English point of view) to the moderate centre. They are for acceptance.

And Mr. De Valera still holds out. The question is, Will he succeed again in extorting a higher bid? It is not quite impossible: the form of oath he proposes is obviously very much better, if only as a piece of literature (and it has no other real value), than Mr. Lloyd George's; and there are several matters left unsettled which might well be settled now rather than left to the fierce debate which will take place when the Act comes to be drafted and discussed. Note that Mr. De Valera has abandoned the impossibilist position, and will swallow the Throne and the connection with the Association of nations, *ci-devant* Empire, if he can get what he thinks Ireland can command.

IRELAND'S DISCOVERY.

To understand the strength of his former position and the comparative weakness of his present one it is necessary to grasp the fact that Ireland has made revolutionary discovery. She has found out how to make a successful rebellion. The secret is not to rebel at all, but to imitate the lady in Mrs. Stetson's poem who vanquished a prejudice, after many unsuccessful efforts, by walking through it as if it wasn't there. Do not advocate a republic; simply assume a republic, appoint its administration and its Parliament, and carry on. If you are interfered with by ill-disposed persons, appoint your police and army, and defend your extant republic. Very simple, like Relativity and all the other great discoveries. And the measure of its success is the difference between Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill and Mr. Lloyd George's articles of capitulation. It has settled the Irish question; and it will settle the Egyptian question and the Indian question.

But it is only practicable by a united nation. And the Irish nation, hitherto solid behind its President, has split on this last bid of Mr. Lloyd George's. What we are now waiting to see is whether this split will sweep Mr. De Valera away for the moment or leave him strong enough to have one more try for Mr. Lloyd George's really highest bid. That is all there is in it now.

Meanwhile there is no reason to fuss about the upshot of the Dail debate. The promised deluge of blood will not flow on this side of the general election. The Irish will take as much as they can get, and Mr. Lloyd George will give as much as he can spare. He is at the disadvantage of being in a hurry. Ireland has been in her present plight so long that she can bear it a little longer. And so we can look forward to to-morrow's newspapers without losing our sleep.

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KAISER IMPENITENT.

RESPONSIBLE TO NO TRIBUNAL

Marshal von Hindenburg has sent to the German Press the following letters exchanged between him and the ex-Kaiser last spring:—

Haus Doorn, April 5, 1921.

My dear Field-Marshal,—You are warmly thanked for your letter of the 30th of last month. You are right. It is the hardest thing for me to have to live abroad and to follow with burning soul the terrible history of our dear Fatherland, to which the whole work of my life has been given, and to be shut out from helping.

Through the dark and unhappy November days of 1918, you were at my side. As you know, I only forced myself to come to the difficult and terrible decision to go out of the country at the urgent representation of yourself and the other advisers I summoned, as in this way alone was it possible to get more favourable Armistice terms for our people and to save them from a bloody civil war.

The sacrifice was made for nothing. Afterwards—as you know—the enemy made the German people expiate the alleged guilt of Imperial Germany (Kaiserlichen Deutschland). In the endeavour to subordinate all considerations to the well-being of Germany I keep myself entirely in the background. I remain silent in the face of the lies and calumnies about me which are spread abroad. I consider it beneath my dignity to defend myself against attacks and abuse.

In this spirit of aloofness I gave the strictest objective character to the historical tables which you mention, and only allowed them to pass into the hands of a narrow circle of acquaintances (how they have become known to the public—through some indiscretion or theft—I am entirely at a loss to know. The intention which guided me in drawing up the historical tables was this: by a systematic enumeration of sober facts to put together strictly historical material which would place the reader in the position of being able himself to give a verdict on the events leading up to the war.

My best and most convincing sources of information, be it remarked in passing, I have found in books published since the war by subjects of enemy countries. I am glad that you find my modest contribution to history useful. I thank you for your suggestion to make the tables, which in the meantime have been completed, available to the German Press. I shall act on it.

The truth will break through like an avalanche. He who will not learn from it against his better knowledge is bound to recognize that during my 26 years' reign before the war the foreign policy of Germany was purely directed to the cultivation of peace. It is true that we needed protection of the sacred Homeland against oppression from East and West, and also peaceful development of our trade and national industry.

Had we had bellicose intentions we should have attacked in 1900 when England was involved in the Boer War, or in 1905, when Russia was involved in the Japanese War—and we should have won a practically certain victory. But we should certainly not have chosen 1914, when we were faced with overwhelmingly superior forces. Also every unprejudiced person must see that Germany had nothing whatever to expect from the war, while her enemies hoped from it to attain the aim they had long had in view of brisging us to naught.

The latest documents published on the German side, and more particularly on the enemy side, tend to make it more and more clear that the earnest labours of myself and of my Government in the critical days of July and August ,1914, were solely directed to the cultivation of the peace of the world. Sazonoff's statement is the most crushing proof of this. "The German Kaiser's love of peace guaranteed us that we could ourselves fix the time for the war." What need is there for further evidence of our innocence? God is the High Witness that in order to ward off the war I went to the extreme limit which I could, in view of my responsibility for the safety and inviolability of my dear Fatherland.

It is impossible to talk about Germany's guilt for the war. There is to-day no further doubt that, not Germany, but the enemy alliance prepared for the war and purposely brought it to pass. In order to obscure what had happened before, the enemy alliance in the shameful treaty of peace extorted the untrue acknowledgment of Germany's guilt, and required my arraignment before an enemy court of law.

You, my dear Field Marshal, know me too well not to know that no sacrifice is too great for me to make for my dear Fatherland. But a court of law in which the enemy alliance was at the same time accuser and judge would not be an instrument of right, but an instrument of political despotism, and the inevitable sentencing of myself would only serve to justify the unheard of conditions of peace imposed upon us. Naturally hostile intentions would be fastened on me.

For me, moreover, there can be no question of arrangement being a neutral Court. In view of the position which I, as Kaiser and King—that is, as constitutional, non-answerable representative of the German nation—have maintained to the best of my ability and conscience, I do not acknowledge the sentence of an earthly Judge, however nigh he may be placed, since I should thereby surrender the honour and dignity of the German people represented by me.

Proceedings to prove guilt and punish which are exclusively directed against the head of one of the States taking part in the war deprives that State of equality with the other States, and therefore of its prestige in the commonwealth of nations. Moreover, it would from the very outset give the impression intended by the enemy that is, that the whole question of the guilt only applied to the head of one State and the one nation represented by him.

And further, a fair verdict on the question of guilt is out of the question if the proceedings are not also extended to the rulers and leading statesmen of the enemy Powers, and the same examination of their actions made; for it is clear that the acts of a State at the outbreak of a war can only be rightly appreciated when the offensive acts of its opponents are taken into account.

The real clearing up of the question of guilt, in which Germany certainly has no less an interest than her enemies, can only be arrived at if an international and non-party Court should not sentence single persons to punishment, but should clearly indicate all the acts of the past which have led up to the war, as well as all the breaches of international right, so that the guilt of the personalities who played a part on the sides of all the Powers engaged in the war might be duly apportioned.

A loyal proposal of this sort was made in official form from the German side at the end of the war, but, so far as I am aware, was refused by some of the enemy, and was not considered worthy of reply by the others.

Moreover, immediately after the war Germany opened her archives, without keeping anything back, while the enemy alliance have, up to the present, carefully refrained from following such an example. The secret documents from the Russian archives now being published in America, are the first beginning. Indeed, this abstention of the enemy alliance, in addition to the overwhelming and incriminating material to hand, points to where the guilt for the war is really to be sought.

But for Germany it becomes an imperative duty to get together in every possible way all material in connexion with the question of guilt, to varify and to publish it, and thereby to unmask the real author of the war.

God with us. Your thankful.

WILHELM.

The earlier letter from Hindenburg to which the ex-Kaiser refers was dated Hanover, March 30, 1921, and contained the following passages:—

The German people is ever more heavily bound down by the effects of the Peace Treaty of Versailles, the aim of which, our enemies' policy of destruction, emerges more clearly day by day. As basis for this policy of force the fairy tale of Germany's guilt for the war has to be adduced. . . . It is the basis on which the structure of the Peace of Versailes has been erected. The question of guilt is now, as before, the cardinal question for the Fatherland and German people.

The comparative tables of history which your Majesty has drawn up and has permitted me to have a copy of are good contributions to the history of the genesis of the war, and calculated to remove many wrong conceptions. I have regretted that Your Majesty has not had the tables published, but limited them to a narrow circle. Now that the tables have been published abroad through an indiscretion and partly in incomplete form, it appears to me that their complete publication in the German Press is advisable.

A CLERICAL ERROR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will not grudge the space for a few lines in your paper to what I consider to be a just grievance, though the sufferers are a poor and uninfluential people. The facts are briefly these. The Catholics of Massein have already passed Resolutions to do away with the Padroado, the leading men of the parish of Papdi, taking a prominent part in the movement. As a result, there have recently been no services at the Papdi church; and though the congregations petitioned the Administrator of the diocese to celebrate masses at least on Christmas and New Cear Day, submittin respectfully that there was no justification for placing the whole parish under a kind of interdict, which has not been canonically pronounced and depriving every member of the congregation of services and that if any offence had been committed, the offenders, and not the whole parish, should be punished, there has been no response to all the representations and expostulations made and no inquiries have been instituted to ascertain what the facts are. It seems to me that all this exhibits the power of the priesthood in a bad light, evidencing the evil effects of the arbitrariness and capriciousnes exercised by ecclesiastical authorities. The British Government pays stipends to our priests, and they should, I think, move in the matter. It is against the arbitrary use of power that I enter here my protest and I ask you to publish this letter, because I think it is unfair to condemn and punish the people before inquiry.—Yours, etc.

M. MASCARENHAS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

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To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Shareholders are naturally anxious about their uncalled liability on their shares; and I have now received a written assurance from the Managing Agents, that no calls will be made for the next eighteen months. As regards the s.s. "Loyalty," the Agents say that they are doing their best; but it is fair, that the shareholders should know, what is being done with her. We trust, the employment of other ships is favourable. With reference to the establishment charges, the Agents give us an assurance, that "the Board is doing everything to secure economic working of the affairs of the Company. To my mind, the establishment is top heavy; and should be curtailed, unless the Company is contemplating to increase its fleet. Will the Agents tell us, what they intend to do with the large amount, that they have in their hands? Whilst we should all endeavour to keep a Swadeshi be going, we should at the same time like to see, that it goes on well and preferably very well.—Yours etc.

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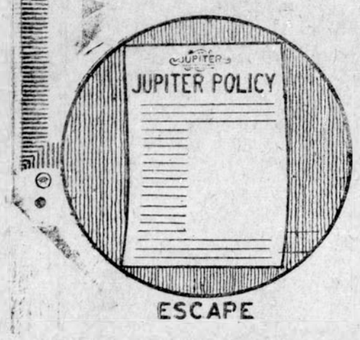

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(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C.,
MAJOR, I. M. S;
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay 21st August 1914.

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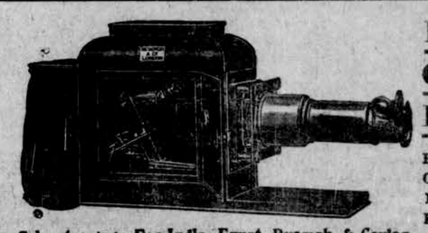

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